

The Kor'West Farmer.



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Cattlemen and Sheepmen.

There is more or less friction between the cattlemen and sheepmen on our western range. It would appear that the cattle men are jealous of the sheep men extending their operations. It would appear, too, that the cattlemen would like to have the grazing of sheep restricted to certain districts while the cattle were at liberty to range over a very wide tract. The sheepmen do not believe in any such restriction and do not think large areas now unused should be set aside for cattle and no provision made for an increase of the future sheep run. Trouble has been brewing for some time, the sheepmen feeling that they were not fairly used. A conference of representatives of the Western Stock Growers' Association and the Western Sheep Growers' Association was held at Medicine Hat recently.

Mr. Burley, who is making a survey of the stock water reservations, presided. He stated that he had been appointed a commissioner by the Government to enquire into the differences that existed between the sheep and cattlemen. From the evidence given it showed that complaint had been made by the cattlemen that sheep were being grazed on land set apart for cattle and thus outside the district set apart for sheep grazing. One delegate pointed out that as the law now stands a cattlemen could settle and have leases within the sheep district and that such a rule should work both ways. Montana sheepmen were talking of coming to Canada with bands of sheep, consequently it was necessary to have the country divided into districts for sheep and cattle so that there would be no clashing in the future.

The cattlemen drew up the following resolution which was moved by J. H. G. Brav, Medicine Hat, and seconded by D. J. Wylie, of Maple Creek:

"Whereas it has been brought to the notice of this meeting that certain districts in Western Assiniboia have been set apart for the grazing of sheep, and located as they are, cannot but prove detrimental to the joint interests of both the cattle and sheep industries; and whereas, we are of the opinion that for the success of both industries mentioned the separate districts should be set apart for each, we therefore resolve that the districts now set apart for sheep grazing be cancelled and that a district be set apart for sheep as follows:—The country north of line between townships 15 and 16 to South Saskatchewan River, lying between ranges 2, west of 4th meridian, and range 18, west of 2nd, embracing 90 townships set aside, and that all vested sheep interests lying outside of the above sheep districts be protected, and that all cattle interests now within the proposed district be also protected in a like manner, and when the increase of stock outgrows their present location that

they be removed to the district set aside for each industry."

This was objected to by the sheepmen. Mr. Blair, speaking for the sheepmen, thought the first duty was to get the country settled up and not lay it off in blocks that would be unused, for in some of the territory set apart for sheep there were no sheep locations. Besides, the country was not overstocked, and he knew for a fact that cattle and sheep did well together.

Mr. Wylie, speaking for the cattlemen of Maple Creek, said that the sheep men did not stay within their districts, but moved about where they pleased, often eating off range left for winter feed by cattlemen. In view of importations from Montana separate districts should be set apart. The sheep eat the grass off too close to the ground and cattle following get nothing. If sheep ran promiscuously over the prairie there would be no winter range and cattle would die.

gether with the information he had gained at the meeting. Maps of the reservations which the Government might make were asked for, as these would be very convenient for more than the ranchers interested.

The Dairy Tests at Buffalo.

The six months test of the various dairy breeds at the Pan-American will be in one sense the most exhaustive ever tried. Private or public records have been repeatedly made along the same line, but never anything to cover the same breadth of ground for so long a stretch of time. Even when the test is completed it can hardly be called final. No man who owns a valuable animal is willing without valuable consideration to trust her in other hands for so long a time and have her natural tendency to breed blocked in such a way as to interfere so much with her probable future use-

stall does not bring out one of the most valuable points of the breed, their ability to rustle. If the Ayrshires come out at the end as they promise now, then as a poor man's cow, they must be put on the very top notch, always provided they are put in a suitable environment and with decent care.

The Quebec Government has put up the French Canadian representatives, and they now stand rather low down. But that is not much to be wondered at. They are more than even the Ayrshires poor men's cows, and it is only by vigorous rustling they have contrived to keep up their reputation as milkers. Put a half dozen crack Jerseys alongside these French Canadians for two years on an average Quebec farm and how would the case stand then? As pets for a rich man's lawn the Jerseys stand easily first. W. E. H. Massey, Toronto, sends in two of his fine cows. Primrose, one of these cows, has a stand-



CROWDING TO GET ON THE GRAND STAND AT BRANDON FAIR, JULY 25TH, 1901.

The sheepmen drafted a district to suit them. It included a big strip four townships wide south of the Cypress Hills, a big strip north of the railway, and the present sheep district, with a few alterations. This proposition was not satisfactory to the cattlemen, as with a district to the north and another to the south of the railway, the moving of flocks from one district to the other would give the sheepmen control of the whole country. Finally Mr. Burley asked if the sheepmen wished to frame a resolution to be sent to Ottawa. This they did and brought in a resolution to the effect that the present sheep limits were too small, that cattlemen were allowed leases and homesteads on sheep reserves, that water places could be homesteaded by cattlemen that new sheepmen were coming into the country, that the present districts were not large enough for the industry, and should be enlarged, and that the enlargement would be left at the discretion of the Government.

Mr. Burley promised to lay both resolutions before the Government, to-

fulness. Therefore it was that the Canadian Government had to step in and supply what the public spirit of private individuals did not fill up.

J. W. Wheaton, an authority on all matters connected with dairying, gives in Hoard's Dairyman interesting details of the make up of the representation of the different breeds. With all the array of fanciers on the American side, there has been little inclination on their part to follow the example set by the Canadians, and sacrifice a little of their private interests for a public purpose.

Quebec is the field in which the Ayrshires have had all along the fullest and best representation. The climate, soil and other conditions seem best adapted of any of the Canadian provinces to the Ayrshire breed and she has in her Ayrshires supplied the most evenly representative lot of the whole competition. Two from R. Redford & Sons, two from W. Ogilvie's, and one from Robt. Ness & Sons are guarantees of the worthy representation of this good old breed. The only fault here is that feeding in a

ing reputation as a performer, which she has more than confirmed at Buffalo, having made a test as high as 7.4 per cent. of butter fat. The special conditions at Buffalo are rather more favorable to the habits of the Jersey than to the "rustling" types of cows.

The great American Holstein breeders, not liking the conditions offered, stayed out of the contest. The Canadians supplied the lot and did not send their best. One cow is only four years old, and had dropped her third calf before she was three years and eight months old. That is a wonderful animal altogether apart from her present performance. Two of the lot are heifers. If this emergency combination gets near the top the Holsteins ought to prove "out of sight" when their best come into the field.

By the time this issue of the Farmer is in the hands of our readers the cattle show at the Pan-American will be over. Something like 1,500 head of cattle are present, shown by about 90 different owners.

Handling Horses on the Farm.

Perhaps no one better than a veterinarian or a blacksmith can speak more authoritatively on the great need there is for having all the live stock on the farm gentle to handle, especially the horses. It is also astonishing the amount of gross ignorance that obtains on the farm and frequently great neglect. No one can read the veterinary columns of this paper without coming to the conclusion that there are some men on our western farms who are very ignorant of the very first principles underlying the care of farm animals. On this point The Horseman and Stockman says:—

No class of men have more cause to complain about this state of affairs than the veterinary surgeon. Cases are by no means rare where there can hardly be found a man on the farm who was fit to administer a drench to a horse or cow during his absence. Owners as well as men are often guilty of deception, and we can cite an instance where a veterinary who had been sent for in the night to attend a sick horse inquired of the owner upon his arrival at the farm as to the probable ailment of the animal and was told that it was a simple case of colic, and that only colic medicines had been administered.

Now the owner was well aware that the horse had been given a large dose of ether and about a pint of whisky. On entering the stable the veterinarian found a heavy farm horse "blowing hard," and showing every sign of inflammation of the lungs in the bad stage. He also became aware that other drugs had been administered to the poor animal, but he kept this knowledge to himself. He did the best he could for the horse, but told the owner he was too late to be of real service to the animal. Of course, the poor animal died, and the "vet" got the blame. Farmers and all others who have stock under their care should give the "vet" some idea what they think is the matter, and also furnish him with an exact account of his food, work and medicine that has been administered before he arrives on the spot. Then a man can work; but if kept in the dark he is not given a chance. It is a great pity that so many farmers are so ignorant of, or rather so neglectful of, the small details of the farm requirements. They often know, but are careless, and neglect most important points, trusting far too much to their help, who, as often as not, are very ignorant fellows on certain points, and very bigoted on others.

In a great many districts, where horses, both light and heavy, are bred, the owners do not as yet seem to have discovered the great advantage obtained by schooling foals from their babyhood. How often does it happen that when a young colt or filly has sustained an accident it is next to impossible to get at the injury without unduly exciting and beating the animal. If the youngster had been in the habit of having a halter or headstall placed on its head this would not be the case. For instance, the other day a farmer we know had a young mare turn very lame. She was running out at grass in a large field, so her owner had her taken up, and sent for the "vet" in order that her foot—for it was there he thought the grievance lay—might be examined. When the veterinarian drove up, he was taken to see the filly. She had been placed in a dark box. The "vet" at once asked the owner to have a halter put on her in order that she might be led out of the semi-dark box into the daylight. This request could not be complied with, however, until at least an hour had been spent in inducing the frightened animal to allow herself to be haltered. Although just two years and a half old, she had never had a headstall on to her owner's knowledge. When the animal was led outside, she was sweating profusely and trembled violently, but still had pluck enough to make it

dangerous for anyone to come within reach of her heels. In the end she had to be thrown, because there was no other way of getting at her to thoroughly examine the damaged foot. After all this performance the "vet" discovered she had pricked herself with a rusty nail. In cases of this sort, if the animal had been properly haltered, and taught to lead as a foal, one-fourth the time would have been spent, and if the animal had been used to her legs being lifted and her feet examined and trimmed, there would have been no occasion to throw her down. Every foal should be haltered and taught to lead from its earliest days. The legs and feet should be constantly handled by the man under whose care the animal is placed; then, when it comes to breaking in, the animal is prepared to some degree.

Often young colts are brought up in order that the veterinarian may castrate them when they have not been haltered. To do this, and throw the animal, takes time, and causes the animals to become heated to an extent that is not at all conducive to a successful operation. In most districts farmers still stick to the old-fashioned way in which this operation is done, but they take little or no heed that the animals shall be got ready for the "vet" to operate on.

As a mere matter of paving it is advisable. A young horse that can be walked and run in hand is far more likely to sell than one that does not show at all. Youngsters should be gradually broken in from early youth. We have horses bitted and broken, and used to the gears being taken on and off, before they are two years old; yet it is not our custom to yoke them until they are nearly or fully three up.

The man who looks to these things will in the end be the gainer even if there does not seem to be any actual pay; the benefits are felt if not seen. I am fully aware of one thing, and that is, all men of the veterinary profession will bless the day when it becomes the universal custom to break in our young animals from their birth up. Every cow or bull should be taught to lead as well as every young horse.

Territorial Cattle for the Pan-American.

Some time ago it was announced that the Territorial Department of Agriculture would send three carloads of cattle to the Pan-American Exposition. Instead of visiting the different ranges and selecting the cattle in that way it was decided to select animals as they passed through the stockyards at Winnipeg. Last year, in fact, almost any year, this plan would have worked satisfactorily, but this year owing to the rank growth of grass the cattle are a little later in getting into shape and therefore it has proved somewhat difficult to get just the class of steer wanted from the early shipments. There was some delay in shipments of cattle from the range and at the last minute the exhibit had to be cut down to two carloads instead of three as was originally intended. The cattle were selected by John T. Gordon, M.P.P., and are a fine lot. There are 30 head in the lot and the average weight is 1,420 lb. They are all three-year-olds and good specimens. They are truly representative, too, as they come from Lethbridge, Cardston, Touchwood Hills and the Yorkton district. The animals selected show good breeding and the majority of them are of the heavy, thick-fleshed sort. Perhaps the best one in the lot comes from Touchwood Hills, though those from the Cardston and Lethbridge districts are of high quality. They left for Buffalo on the 12th—a few days late to be there with the rest of the cattle exhibit. The exhibit is in charge of P. Talbot, of Lacombe, 1st vice-president of the Territorial Cattle Breeders' Association.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

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JAS. MURRAY, Lyleton, Man., is offering his entire flock of Border Leicesters for sale. This flock has won the flock prize eight years in succession at the Winnipeg Industrial.

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JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

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WM. M. CHAMPION, Roselawn Farm, Reaburn P.O., Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire Swine and White Rock Fowl.

F. W. GREEN, Moosejaw, Assa., breeder and importer of high-class Shorthorns. Young stock for sale, climatized to Western range.

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J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

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J. H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and B. P. Rocks. Eggs \$1.50 per 13. Young bulls for sale.

J. C. POPE, Regina, Assa., prize Ayrshire Cattle. Young bulls for sale. Prices reasonable.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Wakopan, Man., Shorthorn Stock for sale.

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GE. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

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W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man., Tamworth new blood (imp.). Young pigs for sale.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

JICKLING & SONS, Dewdrop Ranch, Carman, Man., Oxford Down Rams for sale.

JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of high-class Herefords.

ALEX WOOD, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale—Berkshire Boar, pedigree, 1½ yrs. old, price \$25. Alex. Macdonald, Lacombe, Alta. 18-19

For Sale—S.W. qr., 36-7-28, five miles from Reston, 100 cultivated. A snap for a cash buyer. Ernest J. Wilkins, Reston, Man.

For Sale—A limited number of M.B. Turkeys, B.P. Rocks and Berkshire Pigs. Address E. S. D. Gustin, Box 11, Alexander, Man. 15-22

For Sale or Exchange for Cattle—Two-horse tread-power threshing machine, first-class repair, new bridge on power. D. McCuaig, Macdonald P.O., Man. 18-21

Ranch for Sale, with an unlimited open range, abundance of good hay and water, timber and shelter, with or without stock, ten miles north of Elm Creek. Apply to Jickling & Sons, Carman, Man. 18-21

Situation Wanted by practical man as herdsman. Long experience with all classes of cattle-breeding, selling, showing; also first-class creamery and cheese operator. Best of references. Address X.Y.Z., Nor-West Farmer. 18-21

Agents Wanted for the New Pictorial Doctor and Live Stock Cyclopaedia, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages for agents. Particulars mailed free. Address World Publishing Company, Guelph, Ont. 18-21

For Sale—Bronze Turkeys; Toulouse Geese, both sexes and ages; Large English Berkies, six young boars and six young sows farrowed 28th April and May. Price \$12 to \$15 each (price will change as time changes). Dufferin Leader, 8645, 1 year old 28th April last, finest of his age in the Province; three sows, farrowed last December, due to farrow October 1st. Price \$25 each. Chief of Roland, 6039, 2 years past, good price looked for. Correspondence invited. R. J. Pritchard, Box 71, Roland, Man., C.N.R.

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

You have no doubt often seen the advertisement of Ulcerkure, and perhaps have had a free sample, but have put off getting a large bottle. Remember it is good alike for man or beast. How often accidents happen on the ranch or farm, and nothing on hand to help until the doctor arrives. The greatest known healing compound is found in Ulcerkure. Burns, scalds, old sores, cuts, bad brusies, bites of insects, tan and sunburn, chafing hands and sores of every description. Large bottles \$1.00. Western Veterinary Co., Box 573, Winnipeg.

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Best Beef Cattle in the World.
STURDY YOUNG BULLS for sale. Also cows and heifers. 100 head to select from.

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100 BREEDING EWES 30 RAM LAMBS

Alex. D. Gamley will sell 100 Breeding Ewes and a few Ewe Lambs. Also 30 Ram Lambs, 1 shearing and my two stock Rams (both imported) which I cannot use another season.

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Two young stallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillies of breeding and quality. TULLY ELDER, Proprietor, Glen Souris Farm, BRANDON, MAN.

Indian Horse Breeding.

At the last meeting of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association a resolution was unanimously carried in favor of vigorous action on the part of the Dominion Government in the way of supplying well bred stallions of a suitable type to the various Indian reservations throughout Manitoba and the Territories. It may be mentioned that similar action was taken by the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association at its annual meeting two years ago. The net results of these efforts as far as the public is aware, is a courteous acknowledgment from the Secretary of the Department entrusted with the administration of Indian affairs, and here the matter rests, and probably will continue to rest, as long as no further steps are taken towards accomplishing the desired result.

The evil consequences of the present system work both ways. Hundreds of Indian cayuse stallions are to-day running at large on the public domain and constitute a standing menace to successful horse breeding operations on the part of that portion of the white population which attempts to produce a superior animal by intelligent selection and mating. This carelessness is characteristic of the native Indian and is, as a matter of fact, a part of his present system of breeding and rearing horses. With improved sires available and some little attention given to the subject by the officials on the reserves, the public might reasonably look for improved methods in breeding, which would result in a two-fold achievement, on the one hand improving the stock and resources of the Indian, and on the other, removing what is now a serious grievance on the part of breeders residing in the vicinity of Indian reserves.

Why, in the name of common sense, should the Government have any hesitation about complying with the expressed desires of leading Manitoba and Territorial horse breeders in this direction? The cost to the Department is insignificant. That surely can be no objection. Good, stout three-quarter bred stallions would be a vast improvement on the present pot-bellied, under sized, scrub pinto stallion, and horses of such breeding could be purchased at from \$200 to \$250 per head. An experimental carload would not cost above \$2,000 laid down in the west. Is there any mysterious reason why the noble red man must not be disturbed in his primitive efforts at producing horses which nobody wants? Or, are there grave and weighty principles of statescraft involved in supplying him with a few stallions? One would almost come to that conclusion.

We have hitherto given the Department of the Interior credit for being one of the best administered branches of the Dominion public service and its shortsighted and dilatory policy in dealing with this question is, therefore, all the more surprising. Considerable attention has in the past been given towards the encouragement of cattle breeding on Indian reserves, the object in view, and a very proper object it is, being to make the Indian self-sustaining. It should be remembered that cattle raising is entirely an artificial vocation to the Indian, while horse breeding is one which he has followed for generations and might reasonably be expected to excel in. We have heard a great deal lately about our unequalled advantages for producing mounted infantry remounts. Very few years of grading up would develop a class of mare from the average native cayuse that could be depended upon to raise the type of a horse wanted and thus transform the Indian cayuse from a useless and unnecessary beast, eating no pasture required for profitable stock and being a source of trouble and mischief to everybody concerned, into an animal of commercial value and a credit to the country. The Indian is willing. How about the Government?



TEMPEST 4th WINNER OF MILK TEST AT BRANDON, 1901.

Tempest 4th, 34739, H.F.H.B., is eight years old, the property of James Herriot, Souris, Man. She has won the milk and butter test three years in succession at Winnipeg and Brandon, which leaves her the champion cow of Manitoba and the west. Score—Brandon, 1899, 101.50 lbs. milk, 113.92 points. Winnipeg, 1900, 103 3/4 lbs. milk, 112.96 points; Brandon, 1901, 117 lbs. milk; 130.28 points.

Agitation Regarding Canadian Store Cattle.

From the Scottish Farmer of Aug. 31st we learn that two meetings have been held in the east of Scotland to discuss this question, besides that to which we have already referred in our editorial columns. At Aberdeen two members of parliament, the Lord Provost and a large turn out of capable farmers, dealt pretty fully with the subject. Sir John Kinloch wrote:—“We in this part know from experience that the healthiest cattle in the world and the best ‘doers’ are Canadians. It is now acknowledged that there is no disease in Canada, and, according to Scottish opinion, there never was any; so it seems to me most pig-headed of any Government to continue the restrictions. The new President of the Board of Agriculture (Mr. Hanbury) is a big-minded man, and will stand no interference from musty, permanent officials with what he considers fair and sound; and I feel sure that if we keep our case before him he will see that we are right, and that legislation next session will be forthcoming to remove our grievances.” Sir John Leng wrote that in his opinion the embargo was a grievous injury to the feeders of cattle in the eastern counties of Scotland and England. He feared that the agricultural protectionists were too many for them to indulge in any confident expectation that the Act of Parliament would be speedily repealed.

Dr. Farquharson, M.P., said the defeat of the earlier agitation against the restrictions had been a victory for Protection against Free Trade policy. Mr. Hanbury frankly declared there was no disease, but said there were other reasons. Not only was there no disease in Canada, there was no

suspicion of disease in the United States. He would be ready next year to move an amendment to the speech from the throne if the meeting so desired. They would have strong vested interests against them, represented by the Irish with their wretched, ragged animals, and they would have against them the interests of the Tory Protectionist farmers.

H. D. McCombie again spoke strongly in favor of admitting Canadian cattle.

Mr. Falconer, Cairntoun, Laurencekirk, said he was the first farmer north of the Tweed to feed a Canadian bullock, and he had never had a more useful and more easily fed or more profitable class of animals.

Mr. Hay, Little Ythsie, spoke strongly in favor of the admission of Canadian stores. During the bad harvests some years ago they would have been in great difficulty as to what to do with their crop if they had not had Canadian stores to eat it up.

J. W. Crombie, M.P., said it was perfectly clear to him that the large majority of this meeting was against the exclusion of Canadian cattle. The breeders of cattle were against them simply because they believed they benefited from the exclusion of such cattle. He did not think, however, they could show any practical benefit from their protectionist view. But their arguments were not based on fact; Canadian cattle were not being excluded. They were coming in as many of them as ever, the only difference being that they were killed at the port of landing. That competed with store cattle the same as ever. In 1894 before the importation of Canadian cattle was stopped 82,000 came into this country; in 1897, though the restrictions were on, the number rose to 126,000; and last year it was 104,000. so that as many Canadian cattle and more were coming in than in the days

when they used to feed them. But the exports of fresh meat from Canada was also increasing; in 1894 there were only 4,000 cwt., in 1898 it rose to 48,000 cwt., in 1899 to 178,000 cwt., and last year 196,000 cwt. They would thus see that the breeders were not benefiting at all as they believed from this protection. It was a sham protection (applause). If they wanted protection Canadian cattle, dead and alive, must be excluded altogether; and until that was done the breeders would not benefit.

Mr. Mitchell, Auchnagathie, said that after the guarantees that had been offered by the Canadian Government that there was no disease in Canada, the eldest daughter of the Empire, it showed a great want of confidence to refuse to reopen the British ports.

Gavin Catto, Mills of Gight, said it was the biggest injustice the British nation had done to close their ports against Canadian cattle.

M'Lauchlan Young, lecturer on veterinary hygiene, Aberdeen University, stated that septic pneumonia broke out spontaneously owing to badly constructed and insanitary byres, but there was no connection between it and pleuro-pneumonia. As to Canadian cattle being infected with pleuro, he remembered that Professor Williams took a very prominent stand against the Government officials. They would not accept his dictum, but he (Mr. Young) maintained that time had shown that Professor Williams was right. It was proved conclusively from the evidence that not only were Canadian cattle free from pleuro-pneumonia but that they were remarkably free from tuberculosis.

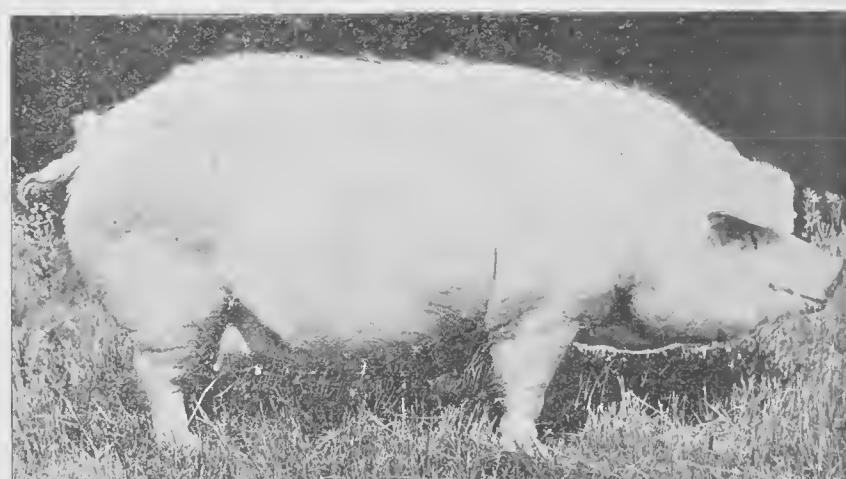
Bailie Arnot, Huntly, said he had perhaps more experience during the last thirteen years in the examination of the intestines of cattle than any one present, and in his experience at the time of the importation of Canadian cattle these cattle were the healthiest animals he had ever anything to do with.

William Duthie, of Collynie, in moving a vote of thanks to Lord Provost Fleming and Mr. Crombie, M.P., for presiding, said the Canadians at the present moment were entitled to have their ports opened, for it was admitted that disease had been eradicated from the Canadian cattle.

Two or three men spoke in favor of continuing the restrictions, because such a course would favor home breeders. Some irrelevant allusions were also made to tuberculosis, but were promptly squashed by contrary evidence.

At Kelso, in the southeast of Scotland, a similar meeting was held. The conditions there differ very much from the northeast. A large quantity of Shorthorns, well bred though not pedigreed, are raised on a wide adjacent pastoral area in the north of England. The steers are regularly sold each fall to the nearby Scotch turnip growers to be finished as beef. The females are kept till about seven years old and then sold flush in milk to dairymen in such large cities as Manchester and Edinburgh, who feed them for high milk production and turn them off when half dry to the huckers, sometimes with a taint of tuberculosis got in the heated city cow stables. There is, therefore, no difficulty in getting near home all the stockers wanted for the district referred to, and one of the chief speakers in favor of the restrictions was an extensive dealer who can take two profits out of the same steer by selling him lean and buying him back as fat. He said sheep scab had been once introduced from Canada, and contended they should do all they could to favor the home breeder of cattle.

Jas. Turnbull, Lempitlaw Eastfield, disputed the contentions of the cattle dealer. The measure of restriction passed some years ago was only of a temporary nature, and its object was to prevent the spread of disease. He believed it was an ascertained fact that there was no such thing as pleuro in Canada, and he did not see why ten-



LINDEN QUEEN, NO. 2288.

Awarded 1st as a two-year-old in Chester White class at Winnipeg Industrial, 1901, owned by A. E. Thompson, Hannah, North Dakota.

ant farmers should not have the opportunity of getting lean animals from there, at an easy price, to fatten. He had made more money fattening Canadians than from home bred stock and the feeder's interests should be consulted just as much as those of the men who bred home raised cattle.

Others, whose interests as breeders are fostered by the restrictions, spoke in their favor, but ultimately a motion favoring their abolition was carried.

The correspondence columns of the same paper contain some pretty plain talk to the editor, who is trying hard to bolster up the restrictive policy. Here is a little sample: "There is nothing in this argument, Mr. Editor—you must pardon me—and although appearing under the heading of 'Sound Reason,' it is precious near being what you call, when referring to the Glasgow meeting, inept rubbish. In fact, your statements are contradictory. You say it will be quite possible to secure evidence of a clean bill of health for Canadian cattle, which may not be possible in foreign countries. But no one is asking that foreign stores be admitted, all that is asked is that Canadian store cattle be admitted, which are known and proved, and, you admit, to be free of disease and the most healthy cattle in the world. Really, Mr. Editor, there is, as you know, not a tittle of evidence of any kind to disprove the fact that Canadian cattle are the healthiest in the world, and that there is not at present, neither has there been for a long series of years, 'if ever,' a proved case of contagious pleuro among them. I don't see why, this being the case, and it is put properly and temporarily before them, the British people should not open the ports to Canadian cattle. Besides common sense and the welfare of the country, there are other important factors which will, I think, powerfully influence the British people in coming to a correct and just decision on this subject. Canada is now more than ever at any former period an integral part of the British Empire, bound by the strongest and most enduring of human ties—blood sentiment and self-interest. Canada is no foreign country, its population are our own kith and kin, it is part and parcel of the empire; so that it is merely drivell of old fogeyism and last centuryism to say that, because Canadian cattle are seaborne they are foreign live stock, and should be killed at the port of landing."

The editor, who has been peppered with two or three columns of this kind of criticism, asks: "Is the repeal of the legislation of 1896 demanded because there is no disease in Canada, or because Canada is the greatest and nearest of the British colonies and Imperialistic to a degree?" In the name of the Canadian people we say promptly and confidently, "For both reasons."

There is another reason to which we alluded when last we referred to the subject. Our present conditions make it necessary that the bulk of our western cattle should be shipped off the grass, and therefore they must be sold at half a cent less value if slaughtered at the point of landing than they are worth to the feeders of the east of Scotland to be better finished on the crops they grow. But we go at a different pace than our respected forebears over there. When we are driven to do the finishing here, as will soon be the case should the embargo on live cattle be kept on, we will flood their markets with dead meat little if at all inferior to "prime Scots," and the days of high figures for both English and Irish stockers will be numbered with the things of the past.

There will be lots of feed this year for making good beef.

G. B. Murphy, Carberry, is making extensive improvements to his stockstables. Large additions are being built and some of the others are being enlarged and improved.

Valuable Stock for the Dominion Experimental Farm.

One of the objects of Professor J. A. Grisdale, Agriculturist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, had in view in visiting the old country this summer was to select stock for the farm. The animals are now in quarantine at Halifax and the following is short account of the importation given to the Toronto Sun by Professor Grisdale himself:—

"Part of this importation is made up of six Shorthorns of a milking strain. Two of the cows have gone from eight to nine thousand pounds of milk in a single year. The dam of one of the young animals imported has given eleven thousand pounds in a year, and the dam of another heifer six thousand pounds with her first calf. Twelve Ayrshires, consisting of one bull, seven cows, and four two-year-olds, have also been imported, some of these being prize winners. In Guernseys a bull, five cows and two calves have been imported. In hogs we have imported a pair of Berks three Yorks and four Large Blacks. The Berks are fairly lengthy, but the English Berk is not usually as long as ours. The Yorks are very good pigs indeed. The Large Blacks are entirely new to America. These are like the Tams in shape, but perhaps not quite as pointed in the nose. They are hogs of good length and admirably fitted for the English bacon trade.

Professor Grisdale has also made an importation in poultry. Part of this importation consists of two trios of Faverolles. There is only one small lot of this breed in America, outside of the birds which Professor Grisdale has imported. These are admirably fitted for the production of fowls for the table market in England. They mature early, give a white flesh and light colored legs. They are almost fawn in color, with a small red comb and besides their quality as table fowls are said to be very good layers. The Faverolles are a French breed founded on English stock. Some years ago Dorkings were taken from England to France and crossed with the Houdan. This cross was developed over a considerable period and then Light Brahma blood was brought into the cross. The type which has been developed from all this crossing has now been bred for a number of years under the name of Faverolles. Fowls of this breed are being largely fattened by peasants of France for table use. Professor Grisdale has also brought out two trios of Buff Orpingtons. The Orpingtons are very popular as table fowls in the old country, and many of those who have been keeping close watch on the trend of events in connection with the poultry trade, believe this is the coming breed in Canada. The Orpington, like the Faverolle, gives a carcass of very white flesh.

Speaking of the English poultry trade, Professor Grisdale said: "We in this country have no idea of the enormous extent to which poultry production has been developed in England. There are firms and firms there with enormous capital invested dealing in nothing but poultry. Rothschild himself has a great poultry establishment, where hatching is continually going on, either by means of incubators or hens. The chickens produced from the hatches are turned out in regular succession from the fattening station to the market. No, this is not a mere fad of the money king; it is a money-making scheme, and money is being made out of it."

The outbreak of anthrax among the sheep at Swift Current is reported as being practically stamped out.

Anthrax has caused the death of a great many cattle in Stormont Co., Ontario, and now has broken out in North Renfrew. A government official was sent out and all stock on farms where animals had died were inoculated with anthrax vaccine.

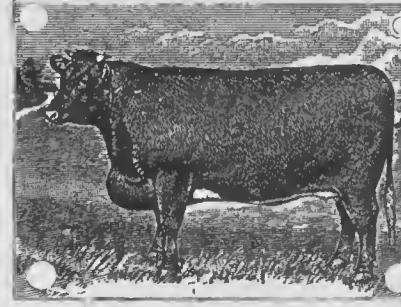
J. E. SMITH OFFERS FOR SALE

3 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

all prize-winners and fit to head any stud. Two of them imported from Scotland, three to six years of age. These stallions, all of good form, ample weight, good colors, and choice quality, were personally selected and the best that money could buy. In order to make quick sales will be sold on a very small margin. Intending purchasers of a good useful stallion would consider their own interests to inspect these stallions before buying. Also for sale FILLIES and MARES, all ages, SHORTHORNS—bulls, cows and heifers, all ages, sired by Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.). A useful lot of breeding Shorthorns can be seen at Smithfield. All are kept in breeding trim. Buyers in search of moderate-priced cattle should not fail to see them. Come and see the stock. You will find it just as represented, and prices right.

J. E. SMITH, Smithfield Ave., Brandon, Telephone 4. P.O. Box 274.

GOLD MEDAL FOR HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERD
IN 1899 AND 1900



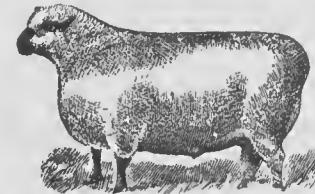
Young bulls and heifers for sale, "Noblemans" (impaled), Topaman's Duke and Topaman, champion bulls at Winnipeg, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from Berkshires and Yorkshires.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

J. A. S. Macmillan

Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdale Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

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WHITE P. ROCKS

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Number of choice heifers. Boars fit for service 10 and 12 months old. Winnipeg prize-winning sows due to farrow. Place your orders now. W. P. Rock cockerels and eggs for sale.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

Herefords Herd headed by "Sir Ingle-side 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector." Ayrshires include many winners at leading fairs.

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Some good Holstein Bulls FOR SALE

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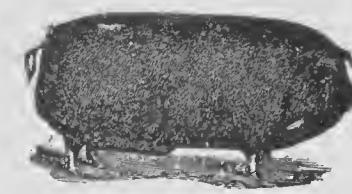
Shorthorn Cattle and large English Berkshires. My stock boar, Highclere King, took 1st at Winnipeg in 1900 and 1st and Diploma at Portage la Prairie, 1901. A grand lot of young stock of both sexes for sale; also a few M. B. Turkeys. Call or write. Parties met by appointment.

J. A. FRASER, Proprietor

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One of the best herds in the Dominion for show and breeding. Show-ring record proves this assertion. Klondyke Gold Dust, 1453, and Hayfield Pride, 1980, the equal of any males East or West, used in this herd. Sows from the noted prize-winners, Manitoba Chief 1221, Chief Raliant 39839, Free Trade Sanders and other strains. 40 spring pigs for this season's trade. If you want a good sow or pig or a herd header, write. We have just as good as can be found East or West. Give us your order—we guarantee satisfaction. Prices reasonable.

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I have a number of promising young stallions for sale.

My shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

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24 SHORTHORN BULLS

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For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to

JOHN S. ROBSON,
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The Gold Standard Herd.



Prize winning Berkshires at reasonable prices including the following Winnipeg winners: "Duke of Clifford," two years old, never beaten in the show ring, first in his class in 1900 and 1901. "The Baron," bred by Thos. Teasdale, Ontario, second prize under 12 months, 1901. Two prize winning sows in class under six months. Three nice sows farrowed in March off first prize sow and litter at Winnipeg. Spring pigs, also August and September farrows at right prices. Address

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FOREST HOME FARM.

Shorthorns,
Yorkshires
and
B. P. Rocks

At reasonable prices. A few choice young cows, heifers and heifer calves. Yorkshire pigs, both sexes, sired by Imp. Summer Hill. Premier and out of our choicest sows. A couple of sows in farrow for sale.

Carman, C.P.R. Roland, N.P.R.

A. GRAHAM, Pomeroy, P.O.

Toronto Industrial.

Specially Reported for The Nor-West Farmer)

Owing to its proximity to the Pan-American can Toronto this year assumed a place of more than ordinary difficulty as well as importance. The first few days the exhibition suffered through wet weather, but this only made manifest to all by the way the rain ran down through the main building that it was high time that a new one was erected. The exhibition was opened by Sir Wilfrid Laurier with the usual ceremonies. The number of exhibits showed an increase over other years and the attractions were, as usual, up to the mark. Children's day was well observed and they made great demands for cards, fans, etc., etc.

Labor day saw a big crowd on the grounds, it being estimated that there were 83,000 present, which makes it the biggest attendance since the famous Li Hung Chang was present. Despite this good attendance the fair was away behind financially.

HORSES.

In no class can it be said that the exhibit of horses showed any improvement upon those of previous years, in fact, some classes were lacking very much indeed.

Thoroughbreds—The most interesting feature about this class for your western readers is that a western horse won first place for stallion four years old and upward. This was Dernod, now owned by Wm. Fleming, Portage la Prairie. Woodbine, bred in Kentucky, and shown by Quinn Bros., Brampton, was sweepstakes stallion and best sire to produce hunters.

Roadsters—A fair class. The sweepstakes stallion, any age, was Joseph Chamberlain. The female classes were well filled and contests quite close. The harness sections were also well filled.

Standard Bred—There were not many out, the winner was "Keswick," owned by G. W. Curtis, Lindsay, Ont. The female championship went to Leora Wright, owned by J. A. Tovell, Guelph.

Carriage and Coach—A large class, not in the breeding sections, but in those for harness. The singles and pairs made up a very fine display, but the prize money went very largely into the hands of city horse dealers. Performer, owned by A. Little, Georgetown, was sweepstakes stallion.

Hackneys—A few new exhibitors showed up this year and made a little bigger stir in the ring than usual. Dr. J. Watson, Howick, Que., was present with Bell Boy, a dark chestnut bred by Dr. Seward Webb, St. Albans, Vt., U.S., and won sweepstakes with him. Woodland's Performer, by Barto's Performer, out of Miss Baker, was second, being placed above Squire Rickell, Beith's famous horse. This judgment did not meet with general favor. R. Beith had forward several fillies of good quality, so also had D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, who won with Miss Baker, a fine mare now eleven years old, but well preserved.

General Purpose—This class is always something of a lottery, depending upon what the judge likes. This year the lighter classes of horses had their innings. Express horses made a good turnout, being shown mostly by city firms. The Simpson Co. won first with a fine grey. Ponies made capital entries, there being some 65 in all. Graham Bros. won with Lord Rattler, a son of the Hackney stallion Royal Standard, for ponies in harness, 13 and under 14 hands.

Clydesdales—This famous breed made a very good entry. Graham Bros., Claremont, got first for stallion and four of his get with the famous old "MacQueen," now 16 years old, but in fine form. O. Sorby second for Lord Charming. Sorby's "Cloth of Gold," by Lord Charming, a Cedric, and a thick, heavy horse, well put up, was the winner, with Burnbrae, an entry of Graham Bros., bred by N. P. Clark, and well known in Manitoba, in second place. Graham Bros. were successful in three-year-olds with Royal Cairnton, by Royal Standard. This horse was good enough for sweepstakes. He was imported as a yearling by Jno. Miller & Sons, Brougham. A thick bay, a son of Baron's Pride, was third in the hands of R. Ness, Howick, Que. Graham Bros. furnished the first prize two-year-old winner, and Ness the second one. There was a large class of yearling colts, J. Whelihan, St. Mary's, getting first and third for colts by Bold Boy. In the female classes Graham Bros. had a fine pair of Halloway's breeding, Cherry Startle, a grand daughter of Cherry Ripe, was first and sweepstakes, with second to Charming Lady. Graham Bros. were to the fore again with Cherry Sweet for mare and two of her progeny.

Shires—There was a fair showing of stallions, the outstanding winner being Belshazzar, by Timon, a thick horse of exceptional quality, owned by Bawden & McDonell, Exeter, who imported all the prize winners, though they did not own all the successful winners. The females made a poor showing, there being only eight animals for five sections.

Canadian Bred Heavy Drafts—These horses made a fair exhibit. Sweepstakes was won by General Bohs, a bright bay, three years old, owned by H. G. Boag, Churchill. Two-year-olds made a good class, but the female sections were rather slim. There were not as many teams shown as usual and the quality was not thought to be quite up to the average. J. M. Gardhouse was the winner with a big, upstanding pair of Shires by Pride of Hatfield, the sire that has stood so long and successfully at the head of the Morris, Stone & Wellington stud.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns—This was the best show of Shorthorns seen in Canada for years, quality up and numbers equal to those of recent years. The principal interest in this class for your western readers is due to the fact that Hon. Thos. Greenway sent down a car of his best from the Prairie Home Stock Farm. When we note that he had to show against not only the pick of the Ontario herds but also against the dashing enterprise of W. D. Flatt, who is combining the cream of the British herds with the best things of the best Ontario breeders, you Westerners have no reason to feel disengaged by the position won by your spirited representative. For about the first time (in recent years at least) the States had a worthy representative in W. A. Boland, Grass Lake, Michigan, who sent in some excellent animals, and took a high position all through. The judging was done by A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, and Wm. Pettit, of Freeman. Though the awards went mainly to a few herds of carefully fitted and long priced animals, the unplanned animals were a credit to their breeders.

In the aged bull class W. D. Flatt was represented by Valiant, bred by H. & W. Smith, sired by Abbotsford, and out of the show cow Vanity. Later on he was given the senior championship of the show. After him came W. C. Edwards & Co., with Gwen Allen, an Illinois bull, of excellent quality and fitting. Greenway's George Bruce got third and was a very short way behind Gwen Allen.

In the three-year-old class the three best were all imported bulls. Boland's Deputy Marshall had rather the best of it, but

ones, Boland's Lady Sharon 6th just getting in ahead of Flatt's Scotch bred Lady Waterloo, a smaller and neater animal. Greenway's Village Princess, out of Village Queen and sired by Abbotsford, was third, beating Flatt's Mayflower, from one of the most aristocratic herds in England. In yearlings, with 16 entries, Greenway's Bright Light was 5th. Lady Hamilton, who won at Chicago last year for Edwards where she had second place, was at the top and afterwards made junior female champion, Boland's Snowball pushing her very hard for first place.

Out of 20 heifer calves Boland had first with one out of Lady Sharon. Watt second with a Matchless heifer and Greenway fifth on Lavender. In the junior heifer class first place was given to Greenway's Judge's Heiress, another of the good ones now standing to the credit of his well-known stock bull. For four calves bred by one exhibitor Boland had first, Greenway second, Edwards third.

For herd, bull and four females over one year and under two, Greenway was third. Flatt had two aged herds and got first and third, Boland second.

Herefords—W. W. Black, Amherst, N.S., was a new exhibitor this year besides the ones usually showing—Smith, of Compton, Que., Stone Stock Co., and W. H. Hunter. Black had two fine American herd bulls at the head of his herd, Mark Hanna and Sir Horace. The former had championship. Smith had champion female.

Polled Angus—J. Bowman and Walter Hall were the two strongest contestants here. Bowman had champion bull and second herd, while Hall had champion female and first and second herds.



NEW MAIN BUILDING ON THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE FAIR GROUNDS.

Flatt's Speculation, a white bull bred by Hoskins, of Cornwall, had many admirers. The third is a son of Captain of the Guard, and a true Scotch Shorthorn. In two-year-olds Flatt had first with Lord Banff. Sommerville's First Choice, a white, bred by Capt. Robson, second, Greenway's Sittyton Hero 7th, well up in quality and fitting, was third.

Of eight entries as yearlings, Watt, of Salem, had first on Royal Wonder, a red of their best line of breeding; Flatt second, Edwards third, Greenway fourth with Ribbon's Choice, which "Jimmy" selected last year out of Capt. Robson's herd. He's all right.

In females four years old Flatt had up Empress 12th, a great show cow, and a Royal first prize winner last year. Boland's Lady Sharon 4th was champion last year at Chicago. Nothing better was left in England than these two females, and Flatt had it here, but they will meet at the Pan-American before new judges. As it was a very near thing, the Toronto verdict may therefore be upset. Greenway's Jenny Lind 4th was third and very fit to be seen even in such company.

In three-year-olds Flatt had Cicely, the champion of last year's Royal, and the white May Blossom, another purchase from the Royal herd at Windsor. At every point where beef quality is called for Cicely is superb and perhaps no such female has been seen before in Canada. Crerar had third with a good imported cow of Scotch breeding. Cicely had the female championship. In two-year-olds there were several good

Galloways—D. McCrae, Guelph, had a fine lot of newly imported cattle intended for the Pan-American. He had both championships and first herd.

DAIRY CATTLE.

The showing of dairy cattle was the highest ever seen at Toronto and shows how the province is tending. Ayrshires made a particularly large showing of very high quality, while the French Canadian cows made a new exhibit.

Ayrshires—This famous old breed headed the dairy classes in both numbers and quality. Robert Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., had out a fine lot of animals and his bull, Lord Dudley, was champion, and his herd had first place. W. W. Ogilvie & Co., Lachine Rapids, Que., had out a large exhibit of imported cattle and led in a few of the female sections. Old time breeders—Stewart & Son, J. G. Clark and Hume & Co., had a share of the prizes too.

Jerseys—W. E. Massey had the lead, winning champion male and female and first herd prizes. Bull & Sons, Robt. Davies and others had good entries.

Guernseys—An American herd showed here, The Soapstone Farm, Hameford, Pa. W. E. H. Massey was the other exhibitor and won both championships as well as best herd.

Holsteins—Though not so large an exhibit as in former years, competition was very close. G. W. Clemons won the male championship, G. W. Rice the female one, and Felt Bros. had first herd. A. C. Hallman had first for herd of four from one sire. Young stock was especially good.

SHEEP.

The exhibit of sheep showed a little falling off in quality this year though the numbers present were about up to those of previous years. The Leicesters made probably the best exhibit, then the Cotswolds, Lincolns and Dorset Horns.

SWINE.

The Pan-American exhibit of swine going on at the same time as the Toronto show detracted somewhat from the swine exhibit, yet there was a capital showing and competition keen. Some of the Canadian breeders who went to Buffalo divided their herds. Cox in Berksires, and Flatt in Yorkshires, did this and won well at both places.

LIVE STOCK JUDGING.

The special prizes offered by the Massey-Harris Co. for judging stock drew out quite a competition. There were contests for horses, beef and dairy cattle, bacon hogs and sheep.

Though the dairy exhibit was not any larger than in other years, it was marked by exceptionally high quality, and was arranged with great taste. Prof. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, was the judge. It is interesting to note that a lady won first for best three colored factory cheese and second for white, as well as first for best three truckle cheese. The challenge trophy for highest score went to R. H. Green, Trowbridge. In butter the exhibit was good and the challenge trophy went to I. Wenger, Ayton, for the highest score. This creamery is an old time winner.

BUTTER MAKING COMPETITION.

This, as in past years, was a special drawing card and hundreds of people crowded in to see the competition. In the contest for professionals three ladies headed the list, while a lady led in the farm dairy class.

The horticultural display was an exceedingly fine one, the best in many years. The display, by the fruit experiment stations was very educational in character. Grains, grasses and field roots were better than for some years. A feature of the grain exhibit was that made from New Ontario.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic. Cap. 6), the following persons ONLY are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for service rendered as such

Alton, A. L.	McGregor.
Baker, J. P.	Russell.
Braund, F. J.	Wawanesa.
Brocken, G. E.	Clan William.
Clark, J. S.	Russell.
Coxe, S. A.	Brandon.
Cruickshanks, J. G.	Deloraine.
Dann, J.	Deloraine.
Dunbar, W. A.	Winnipeg.
Elliott, H. James	Brandon.
Fisher, J. F.	Brandon.
Fowler, J.	Souris.
Freel, B. E.	Ninga.
Golley, J. S.	Treherne.
Harrison, W.	Glenboro.
Hait, N. J.	Alexander.
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Hilliard, W. A.	Minnedosa.
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Hopkins, A. G.	Nepawa.
Hurt, W. N. J.	Belmont.
Irwin, J. J.	Stonewall.
Lake, W. H.	Miami.
Lawson, R.	Shoal Lake.
Little, C.	Winnipeg.
Little, M.	Pilot Mound.
Little, W.	Boissevain.
Lipsett, J. H.	Holland.
McFadden, D. H.	Emerson.
McGillivray, C. D.	Binscarth.
McGillivray, J. D.	Manitou.
McKay, D. H.	Brandon.
McLoughry, R. A.	Moosomin.
Marshall, R. G.	Grlswold.
Martin, W. E.	Winnipeg.
Monteith, R. E.	Killarney.
Murray, G. P.	Winnipeg.
Nagle, J. W.	Morden.
Robinson, P. E.	Emerson.
Routledge, J. W.	Boissevain.
Rowcroft, S. V.	Birtle.
Rutherford, J. G.	Portage la Prairie.
Scurfield, R. C.	Manitou.
Shoults, W. A.	Gladstone.
Smith, W. H.	Carmen.
Snider, J. H.	Emerson.
Stevenson, C. A.	Reston.
Stevenson, J. A.	Carmen.
Swenerton, W.	Carberry.
Taylor, W. R.	Portage la Prairie.
Torrance, F.	Winnipeg.
Waldon, T.	Killarney.
Walker, J. St. C.	Minto.
Welch, J.	Roland.
Whaley, H. F.	Glenboro.
Williamson, A. E.	Winnipeg.
Young, J. M.	Rapid City.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable for prosecution.

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The Swine Exhibit at the Pan-American.

The exhibit of swine at the Pan-American was not as large as that seen at the Chicago World's Fair, yet in point of individual merit it is thought that it excelled almost all other shows. None but the best were shown and these in all amounted to about 600 animals.

The judging of the swine occurred on Wednesday and Thursday, August 28th and 29th. The men employed for this work were of national reputation. The jury was composed of five members, viz., Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, Ont.; Capt. G. B. Hood, Guelph, Ont.; Thos. Teasdell, Concord, Ont.; W. A. Alexander, Scipioville, N.Y.; Aaron Jones, Jr., South Bend, Ind.

The policy of Superintendent Converse was to have all the work done by the single judge system, and the merits of all the animals determined by comparison, rather than by the score card. In many instances, however, the high quality of the animals shown made it necessary to resort to a committee rather than the single judge, and in several instances it was necessary for three men to pass decision before the awards could be made. It will be seen by the awards that some of the most noted herds in America and Canada were represented at Buffalo.

Below is given a summary of the awards in the different classes as made by the jury:

Berkshire class—In the Berkshire class the Biltmore farms of North Carolina won four first prizes and three second prizes. T. A. Cox, of Brantford, Ont., won four first prizes and three second prizes. Homer Bros., of Greenville, Pa., won one first prize and two second prizes. The sweepstakes on boars and sows in this class were won by the Biltmore Farms, North Carolina.

Poland China class—In the Poland China class J. J. Snyder, of Paris, Ont., won seven first prizes and two second prizes. Wisely & Wisely, Oakwood, O., won one first prize and six second prizes.

Chester White class—In the Chester White class P. & J. J. Hardin, Lima, Ohio, won four first prizes and four second prizes. Joseph Hilton, West Chester, Pa., won three first prizes. E. B. Ashbridge, West Chester, Pa., won one first prize and one second prize. In this class the sweepstakes for sow was won by P. & J. J. Hardin.

Yorkshire class—The competition was one of the best in this class ever seen, D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., winning five first prizes and two second prizes, and Brethour & Saunders, of Burford, Ont., winning three first prizes and five second prizes. F. B. Stewart, of Espyville Station, Pa., won one second prize. Sweepstakes for boar was won by D. C. Flatt & Son, and sweepstakes for sow was won by Brethour & Saunders.

Essex class—L. F. Doolittle, Ouaquaga, N.Y., won four first prizes and three second prizes. William Lindsay & Son, Plainfield, N.J., won three first prizes and four second prizes. Davis Bros., Dyer, Ind., won one first prize and one second prize. Sweepstakes on boar was won by L. F. Doolittle, and sweepstakes for sow was won by Davis Bros.

Cheshire class—In this class L. F. Doolittle, Ouaquaga, N.Y., won six first prizes and two second prizes. R. D. Button, Cottens, N.Y., won two first prizes and five second prizes. Sweepstakes on boar was won by L. F. Doolittle, and also by R. D. Button.

Tamworth class—In this class John C. Nicol, Hubrey, Ont., won seven first prizes and four second prizes. R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., won one first prize and four second prizes. Sweepstakes on both boar and sow in this class were won by John C. Nicol.

Victoria class—In this class William Sykes, Hobart, Ont., won two first prizes and three second prizes. Davis Bros., Dyer, Ind., won five first prizes

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D. PRITCHARD, President.

H. S. Paterson, Secretary, P. O. Box 1382.

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and three second prizes. Sweepstakes in this class on both boar and sow were won by Davis Bros.

Duroc Jersey class—In this class O. Walter & Co., Lebanon, O., won first and second prizes in every class, including sweepstakes.

A New Sheep Classification.

At a committee meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, held at Toronto during the exhibition, suggestions were made as to improvement in the prize list. This is the right time to make suggestions, because then everything is fresh in the minds of the breeders. One suggestion is that shearling ewes and ewe lambs be shown singly instead of in pairs, as in the past. The pen prize has been for ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs, this was changed to ram, any age, two shearling ewes, and two ewe lambs. This corresponds with the Winnipeg prize list, except that at Winnipeg the ewes may be any age. Instead of a similar pen of Canadian bred sheep a pair only will be called for. The section two ewes, two shearlings and over was struck out altogether and a pen consisting of one ram lamb and three ewe lambs, bred by the exhibitor, substituted. It is the intention of the directors to try and have this classification followed at the local shows. The sections now stand as follows:

1. Ram, two shearlings and over.
2. Shearling ram.
3. Ram lamb.
4. Shearling ewe.
5. Ewe lamb.
6. Pen—one ram lamb, three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor.
7. Pen—one ram, two shearling ewes, two ewe lambs.
8. Pair of Canadian bred sheep.

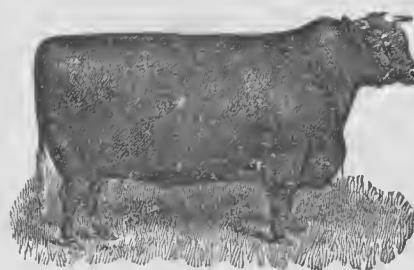
It remains to be seen whether this will be adopted by the directors of the fair or not, but as it has been prepared by the officers of the Sheep Breeders' Association, it is altogether likely that it will be adopted, just as the Winnipeg Industrial adopts the suggestions of the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association.

A Cattle Lifter Soused.

The other day a man from the south side of the river was tried before Magistrate James at Portage la Prairie, for having picked up a fat cow a few miles out of town and sold her to a butcher. This line of business is not a new thing in Manitoba, and the practice of it in some districts is much pleasanter than to take the trouble to bring up a beast of your own. But cattle lifting is becoming more risky and Roderick Armstrong is now doing three years at Stony Mountain, as a warning to others of the same persuasion.

During the recently held State Fair of Minnesota, a very successful sale of pure-bred cattle was held. In the Herford ring the buyer of the four highest priced cattle was a young lady, Miss Wilkinson, whose father has a farm near Crookston, on which pure bred stock are reared. The father likes a cheap thing but the daughter believes in buying the best in sight and bid till she got the cows she had selected. For the four cows, which were freely admitted to be the best on the ground, she paid \$1,700. The lady says she prefers to spend money on fine cows rather than on fine dresses and is pleased with her investment.

Marchmont Stock Farm.



Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS

The first, the best and largest herd of modern Shorthorns in Western Canada. Forty head imported from Scotland or from imported dams.

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PRINCE ALPINE (imp.) by Emancipator and of the great Glen Ethan tribe, and BARRISTER (imp.) by Prince Victor, a Sattyton Secret.

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W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O.

Prairie Home Stock Farm.

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE BARKSHIRES YORKSHIRES

Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Jubilee and Ribbon's Choice. Ayrshires of the best quality, herd headed by Surprise of Burnside. Oak Lodge Mighty 7th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berk-shire bear, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berk-shire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor. JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.

LAKESIDE STOCK FARM
Large English Berkshires
And Shorthorn Cattle.

One yearling bull, roan, \$75. Pigs of all ages at reasonable prices. My herd is headed by Emperor, 1st prize at Winnipeg, and contains such sows as Jubilee Belle, 1st at Winnipeg; May Queen, 1st at Winnipeg; Golden Lass, and others as good. Write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

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PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.



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Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One yearling stallion and some choice mares and fillies for sale. One imported yearling bull, also young bulls sired by Calthness, and a few good show heifers, cows and heifer calves for sale, from Calthness.



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R. W. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.



DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Herd of 37 pure-bred females, thick fleshed, good milkers and regular breeders, headed by Pomeroy Favorite, 34273, second yearling, open class, Winnipeg; sweepstakes Brandon, 1900, Manitoba-bred. One yearling Bull and 11 Bull Calves for sale.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS

I have been breeding Shorthorn cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I bred my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

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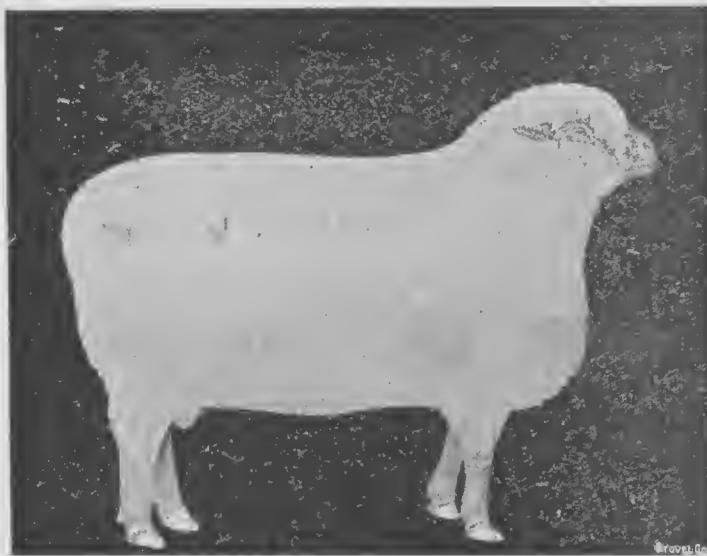
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When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.



A GOOD SHROPSHIRE RAM.

The Sheep for the West.

The battle of the breeds will go on for a long time to come, but still there are every year enquirers from the west as to the best kind of sheep. As regards the females any good grade will do, but it is not everyone who has experience enough to qualify him to make the selection. The average western man, three parts or more grain grower, the fourth part made up of general stock knowledge, is most likely to pick the very worst ewes in the flock, unless he has by dear bought experience been previously enlightened. The ewe that has just finished nursing one very ordinary lamb looks much better to-day than the one that has nursed two better lambs. She is the ewe that has proved a prolific mother and a good nurse. As a rule the most prolific female in all classes of farm stock will prove the best nurse, the two things go hand in hand. Therefore the great point in selecting an ewe is to find out what kind of lamb she has raised. If good twins, then she is worth a third more than a better looking ewe that looks well because she has put most of her feed on her own back. In this country a fairly compact form in the ewe is desirable, and the fleece should not be straggling. Close wool and good condition generally go hand in hand. At this season, when a ewe has just completed the nursing of two good lambs, she is pretty certain to be low in condition, but when relieved of this duty and given a fair chance she will rapidly pick up condition and by the time she should be mated with the ram, she will be in perfect breeding condition. A little rape, eaten after the dew is off, and the range of a good oat stubble, make a capital preparation for the breeding season.

The relative numbers of grades of different breeds in any country are a pretty safe guide as to the kind that have by actual test been found most suitable. There it will be found that a great proportion of the most useful breeding ewes have a manifest showing of Shropshire in their make up. By the law of natural selection that kind of ewe, well chosen, is the ideal foundation for a sheep stock.

The fact that a grade Shropshire ewe makes as a rule a good mother and a capital nurse does not prove that she ought always to be mated with a Shropshire ram. We need hardly repeat here what has been so often told by every breeding expert—that no matter what you breed the sire should always be pure bred. After that other considerations may come to influence the choice of a male. The ewe being a good breeder, a good nurse, and in this country especially, a good rustler, she may often with profit be mated to a ram of a different breed. There are men of long experience in sheep management for profit, who favor very much a cross of Border Leicester. That

style of ewe is not always the best, but if a ram of the breed is used with judgment on a good ewe there will be lots of nice early lambs to follow. In their native district where hardiness is much less consequence than early maturity and free growth the Border Leicester lamb always brings a very high price. Dropped in March or April, weaned in the end of July and fed on rich pasture, that lamb is as heavy as plenty of two-year-old sheep at Christmas when he is ready for the butcher. If kept much longer this early maturing tendency will run into excessive fat, a bad point in a mutton carcass. Here and for early maturing lambs to suit the butcher, the Border Leicester ram should as a rule prove a great success, and has done so in many cases that we could specify.

In the accompanying cut of the first prize shearing ram at the leading Scotch shows this year, and bred by David Hume, Barwell, Forfarshire, we have a good specimen of a Border Leicester ram. He has a stylish look, stands high on clean bare white legs, with a clear bare head, more or less Roman in contour and with a fleece of fine wool of moderate weight. This breed has been brought to great perfection. At Merton Lord Polwarth and his ancestors have breed them for a century. The ram here shown has been clipped not long before showing, which makes him look too leggy in contrast with the heavily woolled Shropshire shown in the other cut.

Judging by the number in actual use we should say the Shropshire ram is the most popular in the west. For one thing, it may with confidence be said that their stock shows great prepotency in the ram. When the female offspring are meant to be kept as breeders, then the Shropshire ram used on grade ewes of any other breed will be the very best to buy and keep. Even the wether lambs grow well and they certainly kill well. In 1896 Kobold & Co., Winnipeg, killed in November a car of such lambs, the meaner of which dressed 60 lbs. and some as high as 96 lbs. The bone is clean, fine, and no coarse meat on it.

This is no new thing. In 1875 the results of a test that had been going on for five years were published by the then Commissioner of Agriculture of Ontario, Hon. S. C. Wood. The following is the final balance sheet:—

GRADE.	Carcass.	Wool.	Cost.	Profit.
Southdown.	\$10.20	\$2.40	\$3.00	\$3.60
Shropshire.	9.90	3.42	7.00	6.32
Oxford Down.	10.62	2.80	7.40	6.02
Merino.	7.20	2.94	5.50	4.60
Leicester.	9.90	2.24	8.10	4.01
Cotswold.	9.95	2.52	9.30	3.17
Common.	7.50	1.25	5.00	3.75

On small western ewes with Merino blood in them the Shropshire ram has proved the most profitable sire. Alderman Frankland, a well known man in his day, said on this same subject:—"What I would recommend

would be the establishment of large flocks of ewes and the use of a Shropshire ram. This would improve the mutton and give more size than the cross with the Southdown. Shropshire sheep, too, are very hardy and thrive on land that would kill Leicesters or Cotswolds."

Richard Gibson, though from Lincolnshire, was driven to take up the Shropshires as the best for this country. He says: "Wherever they get a footing they can keep it." And being from the dry English Midlands they are more adapted to the drier parts of the west than any other English breed. In saying this we tread on dangerous ground, but will be quite ready to unsay it when evidence to the contrary is forthcoming.

Molasses for Horses.

Molasses as an article of diet has been used and recommended from time to time for both horses and cattle. The result of some recent experiments in France by a chemist and a veterinary surgeon goes to show its value as a food and arouse interest in it. These men assert that chopped hay or grass mixed with molasses is an excellent cure for asthma and furthermore that food of this kind neither loads the stomach nor impedes respiration. They are also of the opinion that during digestion the sugar in the food produces alcohol and if that is so they contend that the animal's health is bound to be benefited thereby. Two other experts have made experiments with molasses, noting the effect on the general health, weight and milk production of animals. The following are their conclusions:—

1. That ordinary food mixed with molasses quickly increases the weight of sheep, pigs and cows.
2. That animals which are fed in this way give more and richer milk than they did before.
3. That molasses is an excellent food for horses, since they quickly acquire a liking for it, and apparently do not lose any of their strength, the only noticeable change being a slight tendency to stoutness.
4. That molasses can effectively be used with food of an inferior quality since the animals will then readily eat it, whereas they would not care for it in its natural condition.

As the result of these experiments a French professor of agriculture is encouraging farmers to use molasses. The French government are taking steps to remove the duty on molasses, which has hitherto prevented its free use as food and is urging farmers to use molasses as a stock food. Care must be exercised in feeding it, however, as owing to its heating qualities it may produce bad effects if given too frequently and in too large quantities.

The feeding value of molasses has been known for years, but we have heard little about it in an experimental way of late years. Molasses made from sugar cane is very palatable and much relished by all farm animals. Its composition shows it to be about equal to corn and for general comparison cane molasses may be taken to have an equal feeding value to an equal weight of corn. That made from sugar beets is not so valuable, having a bitter substance in it which causes purging. Of beet molasses a fattening steer may be fed as high as 88 lbs. per day per 1000 lbs. live weight, milch cows 2.7 lbs. and sheep .55 lbs. Animals advanced in pregnancy should be allowed only half the usual quantity.

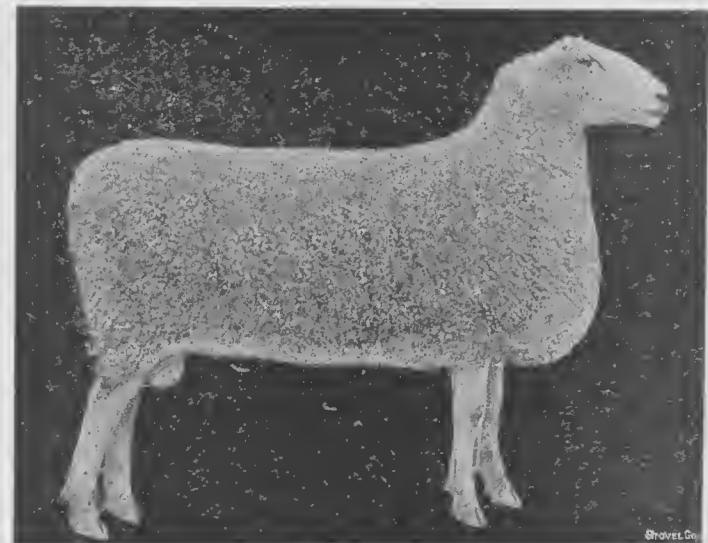
The value of molasses and sugar in putting on flesh with a sleek coat for show or sale purposes is well known. Its usefulness in this way is no doubt due to its palatability inducing a larger consumption of the food with which it is mingled. It is generally conceded that flesh put on by molasses feeding is not lasting and its continued use for breeding animals leads to sterility, especially with males.

A Trotting Steer

Several snap shots were taken by amateurs on Saturday of an ox belonging to D. Byer, hitched to a springboard. He was driven into town nine miles and about 10 a. m. started back on the home journey at a speed that would make a horse quicken his pace. It is a practical demonstration of what training will do. The animal was as well acquainted with and obeyed the usual horse language as readily as any horse. Many a horse would have balked when he saw the load placed on that springboard, two sacks of flour, two heavy valises, two large boxes and two men.—Swan River Star.

The Maritime breeders of live stock are getting in line for a winter fat stock show. W. W. Hubbard, formerly connected with the Co-operative Farmer, has been chosen secretary. It has been decided to hold the first show at Amherst in December.

Arrangements have been made for expert judges to do the judging at a circuit of nine fairs in the Ottawa Valley. The judges have been chosen by F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion. They are: J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., for pigs, sheep, beef cattle and dairy cattle. J. G. Hanmer, Mount Vernon, Ont., for sheep, pigs and dairy cattle. George Gray, Newcastle, Ont., for horses, beef cattle and long wool sheep. When are the Manitoba fairs to move in this matter and have expert judges do the judging at a circuit of fairs?



TWO SHEAR BORDER LEICESTER RAM.

Bred and owned by David Hume, Barwell, Forfarshire, Scotland. First prize at Edinburgh and second prize at Highland Society's Show, 1901.

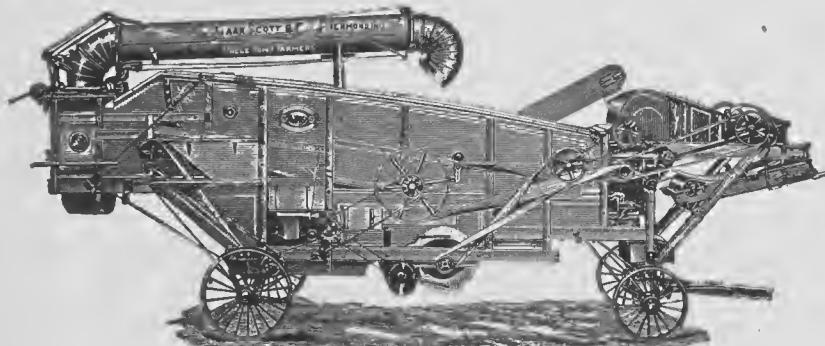
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GAAR, SCOTT & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Percentage of Foals.

What proportion of the mares served by a stallion usually prove in foal? This question, like many others which we are frequently asked, is not one to which a definite reply can be given, because the answer is dependent upon a variety of circumstances and conditions, and, consequently, varies to no inconsiderable extent. By some good authorities 50 per cent. of foals is considered about the average proportion. Some even place it as low as 40 to 45 per cent.

The point is one about which reliable statistics are not easy to obtain, and for this reason the record recently published by an American exchange of the foal-getting performances of one of the leading trotting sires on the other side of the line possesses peculiar value. The horse in question was the famous Hambletonian, one of the most noted pacing stallions in his day, and he was put to service as a 3-year-old. In that year he received four mares, each of which produced a foal. In the next season he was visited by 17 mares, and of these 13 dropped foals, or 76 per cent. In the following season, when the horse was in his fifth year, he got 101 mares, and 78 of these produced foals. In the year after that 158 mares were put to him, and of these 111, or 70 per cent., had foals. For several years subsequently Hambletonian continued getting 65 to 75 per cent. of foals for the mares served by him. In the last season in which he was at service, and when he was 25 years old, he was mated with 24 mares, and of these only three, or 12 per cent., produced foals.

A story is told about a farmer called John Day. A minister called to see him one day and was directed out to a field where John was at work. The minister took a short cut through a pasture field, where Mr. Day kept his fat cattle, and a bull singled out his reverence as a good subject for a little recreation and made for him. The minister reached the wire fence just about the same time the bull did and got over with remarkable agility. Presenting himself before Mr. Day minus hat, eye glasses, umbrella and dignity, and with several rents in his garments, he said "You should not allow such an animal to run at large, sir." "Oh! I don't know," said John, "it's my field and my bull." "Do you know who I am, sir? I am the Reverend Mr. So-and-so!" "Well, why didn't you tell the bull so, then?" replied John.

A Cure for Garget.

Garget or inflammation of the udder in milch cows is very frequently brought about by causing the animals to lie upon cold, damp floors, or placing them where the udders are exposed to cold draughts. As a remedy for this complaint, which, as all dairymen know, is very difficult to successfully treat, an injection of iodide of potassium, which is now so successfully employed as a cure for milk fever, is said to give excellent results. Half an ounce of iodide of potassium is dissolved in a pint of boiling water, and when it has cooled to blood heat, one-fourth of the solution is injected into each teat. As a remedy for ordinary cases of garget, a dairymen who has used it claims this to be a most effective form of treatment.

The Hamlin's, of Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y., have presented West Point Military Academy with one of their well-bred stallions as the nucleus of a stud for breeding cavalry horses. The horse selected is a two-year-old colt, Autumn King, one of the very best bred and best individuals on the farm. He is by Mambrino King, and in blood lines he is said to meet the requirements as an ideal sire for cavalry horses.

Good reports have been received by the C. P. R. as to the bulls and boars distributed by them throughout Alberta a year ago last spring. In a number of cases the use of the bulls has had to be considerably restricted as the number of services was becoming too great. The quality of this year's calves is claimed to be most satisfactory. Mr. Tcole, Calgary, looks for the use of these sires to considerably augment the demand for pure bred stock in the West.

"As a rule, says a Southern exchange, the best cattle in Texas are bred and raised by the large ranch-men who owns thousands of head: the scrubs, as a rule, are bred and raised by the farmer who owns only a few head." There is not much difficulty in understanding why such is the case. The scrub farmer can never get rich enough to buy a pure bred sire and if he had the money he could see little sense in spending \$100 or \$200 on a pedigree beast when he can buy for less than half the money a sire that to his eye looks as well as the dearer one. It is fooling away money to keep a grade bull on a ranch where one pure bred bull can add to the value of his get more money in one year than he himself costs.

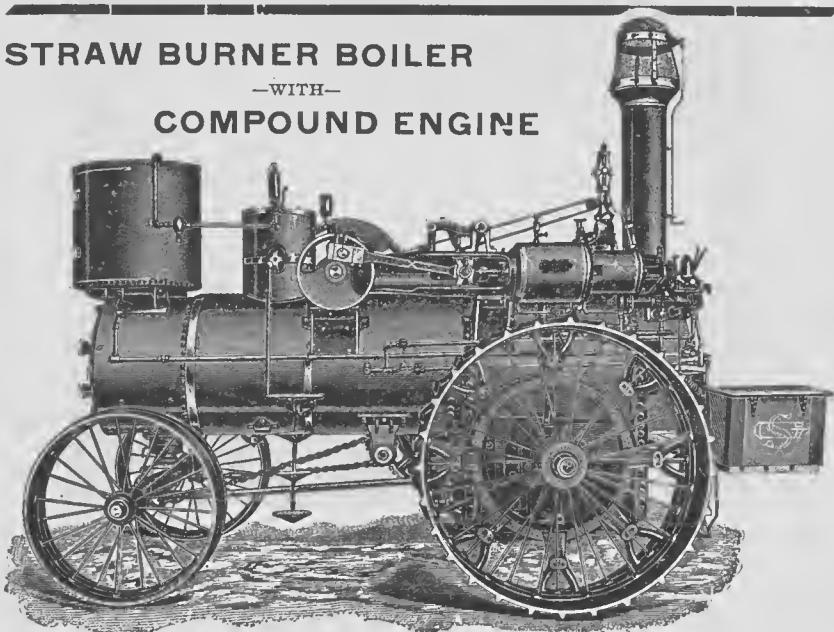
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J. A. S. MACMILLAN,
Live Stock Agent and Importer, Brandon.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P.O. Box 483.

Russian Wolf Hounds For Sale.

I have several very fine Russian Wolf Hounds which are individually great killers and away ahead of any other dog for killing prairie or timber wolves. All my stock is from the best imported dogs brought to America.

TOLSTI stands 33 inches high, very deep chest and very swift. At stud, fee \$20.00.

TORNIA stands 31½ inches high and a splendid tackler. At stud, \$10.00.

Have several very fine Puppies for sale. Write me for particulars.

J. W. FLEMING,
P.O. Box 7, BRANDON, MAN.

Every Farmer

In Manitoba and N.W.T.

Do you want the best WEED CUTTER that ever came into the country? If you do, order from B. Bell & Son, St. George, Ont., or Joseph Wylie, Lumsden, Assa. This Weed Cutter contains 13 small shears or cutters, half of which cut to the left, the other half to the right. It cleans the land of couch grass and all weeds at one stroke, leaving a fine seed bed. The inventor of this grand implement has the third crop of wheat on land since plowed that will yield 35 bushels to the acre. Order one of these Weed Cutters; every prosperous farmer will have one. Has been used two years and pronounced a success by every one who has seen it work. Will put stubble land in good condition for crop without plowing. J. Wylie, the inventor, has a very heavy crop of wheat on breaking torn to pieces by this new Weed Cutter. You want one and will buy when you see it work. Address—

J. WYLIE, Lumsden, Assa.
Or B. BELL & SON, St. George, Ont.

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

Choice Shorthorn Bull Calves

Five choice animals from 7 to 12 months old. They all take after their sire, Trout Creek Hero. They are low-set and blocky right down to the hock.

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GLYDSDALE AND SHIRE HORSES.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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Stock of all ages and sex for sale. Write for what you want. Stock from my stud and flocks have won highest honors at Chicago, London, Toronto and Ottawa.

J. M. GARDHOUSE,
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Wanted—Farmer's Sons with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; \$15 per month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the Association are being established in each Province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. Address, The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

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PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896. Fox Terrier puppies for sale in April, sired by Norfolk Bowler, brother of champion Victorious.

Norfolk Bowler's service fee is \$20. All dogs eligible for registration.

W. J. LUMSDEN, - Hanian, Man.

MARKET SALES.

My next series of market sales will commence at Indian Head, Oct. 3rd, day after day, Wolseley, Grenfell, Whitewood, Wapella. Parties intending to attend these sales, see posters. I can place a carload of horses at any of the above places. Parties having such should correspond with

Wm. Dixon, Auctioneer, Grenfell, Assa.

WANTED — RELIABLE MEN
In every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$80.00 per month and expenses not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needed. Write for full particulars.

THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

The Cochrane ranch at Macleod had turned off 2,000 cattle this season before the 1st of September.

W. J. Battel, Moose Jaw, has bought the Shorthorn bull which won for Charles Martin, Regina, the second place in its class at the recent Regina show.

J. R. Moore, Innisfail, Alta., who has for some time been using a pure bred Tamworth boar, has recently purchased a sow of the same breed, and intends to establish a small herd of the red porkers.

In our report of the Neepawa fair it was stated that G. Dunn and J. E. Walker divided honors in Yorkshire swine. Mr. Walker takes exception to this. He says he was awarded five firsts, two seconds and diploma for best boar any age; while Mr. Dunn had only two firsts and two seconds.

Mr. Webster, the well-known breeder of Clydesdales at Fence Houses, Durhamshire, has sold his stallion, Baron's Crown, twice first prize at the English Royal, to Andrew Montgomery, the great Scotch breeder and dealer, for \$5,200. This grand young horse

fluenced the breed has had on the heavy draft stock on this continent.

A number of small herds of the dairy breeds of cattle are to be found about Red Deer. The Jamiesons have a good-sized new herd of Jersey; S. Flack owns Holsteins; and A. H. Trimble & Sons and a number of his neighbors keep Ayrshires. The Trimble's have about a dozen registered head, led off by the three-year-old bull Rake of the Willow, a good colored one of pretty good type and possessing a rich creamy skin. The females, together with some very good Holstein and Jersey grades, make up a good dairy herd. Mr. Trimble owns and conducts a private creamery.

The International Exposition at Chicago.—The management of this great show propose holding it this year between November 30th and December 7th. Their first display, held last year, was a most decided success, and the Union Stock Yards Co. are now in correspondence with the American Government, with a view to making it possible for Canadians to take a larger share in it than the present stock laws of the two countries will permit. Of course the company frankly admits that this is with them a hustling proposition, but it is not to be undervalued on that account. If American enterprise can do anything to render ranching and cattle

Shorthorn Honors for Hon. Thos. Greenway at Pan-American.

R. I. Crisp, Souris, representing Manitoba at the Pan-American, kindly sends The Farmer the following:—Mauager Yule had a few days in which to rest and fit his cattle after leaving Toronto and before he had to enter the show ring. The result was a great improvement and if he had had a little longer to rest them after their long journey from Manitoba he would have gone a notch or two higher among the herds. As it was Sittyton Hero 7th was moved forward one notch and Ribbon's Choice two notches above Toronto. Matchless 25th went forward to 4th place. The herd attracted considerable attention among the American breeders, who were surprised to see a herd from the far west. That they were admired it will be readily seen, as Manager Yule sold six head altogether at good prices and could have sold more youngsters if he had them. He sold as under: George Bruce (25507), 4 years

At a recent English local show a cow under 900 lbs. weight that had given 59 days in milk gave 3 lbs. 6 oz. of butter from a day's milking that weighed 58 lbs. 1 oz. A cow of larger build 67 days in milk gave 47 lbs. 1 oz. of milk, yielding 2 lbs. 11½ oz. butter. The first prize at the show was \$100.

Dairymen, Take Notice!

Calf meals and cream equivalents are not necessary for calves. All the bone, muscle, nerve and flesh are in the skim milk, and one ton and a quarter of skim milk can be made equal to new or whole milk for calves by adding fifty cents worth of Herbageum, while the cost with any calf meal or cream equivalent is about two dollars, and the general results are not as good as with Herbageum.

It is also worthy of note that fresh whey and Herbageum for calves or pigs



PRIZE-WINNING SHORTHORNS FROM THE PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM, SENT TO THE ABOVE FAIRS BY THE OWNER, HON. THOMAS GREENWAY, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

is a son of Baron's Pride, now the leading sire of the breed.

A. E. Thompson, Hannah, N. Dak., writes: "I have lately added a nice boar and sow from Mr. Griffith's O. I. C. herd, of Wohurn, Ill. These are good, lengthy fellows. I have a few hogs and sows of June litters yet for sale, also a litter from the first prize sow at the Industrial this year. These are something extra."

The exhibit of range sheep that the Territorial Government are sending to the Pan-American are expected to go forward this week. It had been arranged to get the exhibit from the Canadian Land & Ranch Co., Crane Lake, but owing to the outbreak of anthrax in that neighborhood this was impossible. They were then obtained at Medicine Hat and are a fine lot.

We have received from Henry Wade, Toronto, the secretary of the Canadian Shire Horse Association, the first volume of their Stud Book, which contains the pedigrees of 320 stallions and 155 mares of the breed, with an introduction which gives particulars of the origin of the breed in England, their introduction into America and a review by George Brown, of Aurora, Illinois, of the in-

feeding on this side the line more profitable than it is at present, enlightened self interest should prompt us to meet them half way. For stockmen inclined to entertain such a proposition, a visit to this great gathering would be an opportunity to see at its best the live stock of the sister country and incidentally to learn what feasibility there is in the proposal we refer to. Meantime W. E. Skinner, general manager at the Union Stockyards, Chicago, will be glad to furnish particulars of the attractions this great show has to offer.

In addition to other features of the stock exhibit, visitors to the Pan-American Exposition will have an opportunity to see the filling process of a modern silo. A large silo is now being erected on the grounds and suitable machinery is being installed to cut the green feed and carry it to the silo in the most approved manner. The latest and best machinery for this purpose is being used and this, no doubt, will be a good object lesson to many farmers who contemplate work of this nature.

old; Bright Light, yearling heifer; Crimson Mary, yearling heifer. Heifer calves—Lavender of Prairie Home, Jewel of Prairie Home, and Judge's Heiress.

Below is a list of prizes won at the Pan-American:—

Bulls, 2 years old and under 3—Sittyton Hero 7th (30892) was 2nd.

Bulls, one year and under two—Ribbons Choice (34694) was 2nd.

Cows, three years and over—Jenny Lind 4th (407) was 3rd.

Cows, two years and under three—Matchless 25th (37751) was 4th and Village Princess was 5th.

Heifers, one year and under two—Bright Light (imp.) was 3rd.

Heifer Calves—Judge's Heiress was 5th and Lavender of Prairie Home 6th.

Herd—3rd prize.

Also the best fat cow at the show.

give excellent results, and that for general use with all classes of animals Herbageum is of real value because it keeps the whole system right. Where it is regularly used there will be no lice on calves, colts or poultry, nor will there be ticks on sheep or lambs.

Do not be deceived by those offering calf meals or cream equivalents, but write The Beaver Mfg. Co., of Galt, Ontario, Canada, for full information. Herbageum is for sale in almost every village in Canada. Enquire for it, but as several inferior imitations have been placed on the market, be careful in buying that the word "Herbageum" (registered) is on the bag, also The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, as they are the sole manufacturers.—t.f.

Herbageum is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and can be purchased in nearly every town and village in Canada.

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Barb Wire Cuts.

Richard Clark, Dauphin, Man.: "One of my horses got three feet badly cut in jumping a barb wire fence. One of the cuts is about an inch deep on fetlock. Kindly tell me what is the cure."

Answer.—In the treatment of simple flesh wounds such as the majority of barb wire cuts, the most important point is cleanliness. If the wound is to heal promptly and well it must be cleansed and kept clean. To the surgeon, cleanliness, as applied to wounds, means very much more than the removal of visible particles of dirt. It means to him the removal or destruction of all the microscopic dirt, including the living germs or microbes which may be present in the wound. This surgical cleanliness is difficult to attain in the lower animals, whose skin is naturally dirty and abounds in germs, and consequently it is usual for accidental wounds to suppurate more or less. Barb wire cuts, if of any size, generally suppurate or form matter, and as this process hinders healing, it should be stopped as soon as possible. Dirt and moisture are the conditions that favor the formation of pus, therefore the wound should be kept clean and dry. If suppuration is going on freely, the wound and surrounding skin should be washed with soap and water until clean, and then bathed with an antiseptic solution, such as carbolic acid and water (1 to 30), or creolin and water (1 to 50). After this is done the wound should be covered with something which will keep off flies and promote healing. For this purpose many surgeons apply an antiseptic in powder, which is dusted over the surface of the wound and forms a dry protecting scab, under which healing goes on rapidly. Powdered boric acid and iodoform are useful for this purpose. Other surgeons treat open wounds by applying some antiseptic in oil, such as carbolic acid (1 to 10), but whatever method is adopted it should be carried out every day, and twice a day if necessary.

Polyuria—Diarrhoea.

Novlee, Brandon, Man.: "1. I have a mare four years old, which is falling off in flesh rapidly. When in work she passes her water three or four times during half a day's work, her water is very clear and she has a great thirst. 2. Another one, when dryling, her bowels are so laxative that it is a source of annoyance; feeding on dry hay or oat sheaves do not make any difference. Kindly prescribe and oblige."

Answer.—1. Pot. iodide, in doses of one drachm twice a day, will usually correct this condition, which is often the result of feeding on musty grain or fodder. If the mare is of a heavy breed increase the dose to one and a half drachms.

2. You should be able to regulate this condition by varying the mare's feed until you hit on a suitable ration. Do you water before or after feeding? It should be before. The hay and oat sheaves should be well cured. If only half dry they will be laxative. Bran is a feed to be avoided for her. If it is necessary to give drugs, let it be something simple, such as powdered galls, a teaspoonful in the feed once or twice a day, or a tablespoonful of precipitated chalk.

Indigestion.

Farmer, Gleichen, Alta.: "Took a bull off the pasture and closed him up and fed A-1 new hay, water morning and evening, had splendid appetite for a few days and then got off his feed; does not chew cud and vomits a green watery stuff, especially after drinking. I wish to keep him from the herd and to do so have to stable him. Please prescribe and let me know if the trouble is liable to turn to something more serious."

Answer.—The change of feed probably upset his stomach, causing indigestion. In treating such attacks, begin by administering a purgative. For a large bull take a pound each of Epsom salts and of common salt, and one ounce of ginger; dissolve in hot water and give all in one dose. Following the action of the purgative, give the following tonic twice a day:—Powdered nux vomica, one drachm, capsicum, half a drachm, pot. bark, half an ounce. To be shaken up in a pint of water and given in one dose. Repeat twice daily for several days. Feed sparingly for the first day or two, and if possible give him a few roots or a bran mash or two.

Digestibility of Horse Feeds.

Subscriber, Rapid City, Man.: "Can you tell me in your veterinary column which a horse will digest the easiest: Wheat straw, oat straw, ripe oat sheaves, oat sheaves on the green side, or slough hay; also raw oats, boiled oats, or crushed oats?"

Answer.—Placed in the order of digestibility, the easiest first, the fodders named above are:—1, ripe oat sheaves; 2, oat sheaves on green side; 3, slough hay; also raw straw; 5, wheat straw.

As to the second question, the boiled oats come first, crushed oats second and raw oats last, but there is really not a great difference in the digestibility of these latter feeds in healthy horses, but in horses with defective teeth, or that are in the habit of bolting their feed only half masticated, there is a great economy in feeding crushed and boiled grain.

Hydrocephalus.

Subscriber, Rathwell, Man.: "I have a litter of young pigs, two of them had large lumps on top of head when born. They are one week old now, seem to be doing well, but I am told it is better to kill them as they will die later on. Can anything be done to cure, or would it be better to kill them when young, or will they be likely to thrive?"

Answer.—Hydrocephalus, or "water on the brain," is a dropsical condition of the coverings of the brain found in new born animals and due to obscure causes acting on the foetus. As a consequence of this disease the bony plates which form the upper part of the skull are unable to come together to enclose the brain, which bulges out between them, forming the lumps you notice on top of the head. In some cases the swelling is of enormous extent compared to the normal size of the skull, giving the young animal a monstrous and grotesque appearance. The so-called "hatted colt," a side show at several of our fairs two years ago, was a stuffed example of this curiosity. These cases never live if the swelling is of any size, and as you say the lumps are "large," the chances of the pigs surviving are therefore small.

"Rope Burn."

Farmer, Lorlie, Assa.: "I have a cow five years old, came in season six weeks ago, was served, tied her up to a tree with a long rope to feed. She got the rope tied around one of her legs about six inches above the foot; after four or five days the leg began to swell, a ring formed around where the rope was. It then broke and running matter came out. I washed it and bathed it with carbolic acid and water, but it is still very painful and still swelling; the wound looks like proud flesh. What should I do for her that it may heal?"

Answer.—Take an ounce of sugar of lead, dissolve it in one quart of soft water and use as follows:—Take a piece of soft old cotton or linen, large enough when folded to several thicknesses to cover the whole wound. Soak this in the above lotion, wrap it around the wound, and keep it in place by applying a bandage over it, not too tight. Now keep the dressing wet with the lotion constantly if possible. In a few days the swelling will go down, when the above dressing may be discontinued and the wound treated in the open method by sprinkling with antiseptic powder, or by applying carbolic acid and water. While using the lotion, change the dressing at least once a day, using a fresh piece of linen or cotton each time.

Treatment of an Old Wound.

W. Kirkwood, Deloraine, Man.: "I have a horse six years old last spring, he got cut on a barb wire Monday, July 29th, on both hind legs, the one is cut on the front of the leg just below the hock. I have bathed it with bluestone water every week. It is an open sore and does not heal a bit and is running all the time. The other leg is cut on the outside between the hoof and the fetlock, about two inches long, cutting off one of the veins, and could not get the blood stopped till Tuesday afternoon, he became so weak that he fell over. Would eat nothing for five days, all the nourishment he took for that time was the water of oat chop. About four days after he was cut I found he had gone blind. His eye sight was good before he was cut; the pupil of the eye is very large and has a blue shade to it, but the eyes are very bright and do not look blind. He now has a good appetite and is doing well in other ways. Can you give me any information as to why the leg does not heal, or what was the cause of him going blind, and if there is any chance of him getting his sight again?"

Answer.—The history of the above case is very instructive, showing the result of prolonged hemorrhage. Instead of getting a veterinary surgeon as soon as he found he could not stop the bleeding, the owner appears to have let things take their course until the poor horse had lost so much blood that he fell over and his enfeebled heart had no longer power to force the blood through the gaplug wound. At this stage, instead of dying, as might have been expected, he had still enough vitality to recover. The wounded blood vessel closed, no further bleeding occurred, and after a period of great weakness, he gradually recovered his strength, but with the loss of his eyesight, a constant reminder to his owner of his neglect. We cannot hold out any hope of his recovering from blindness of this nature; it will probably remain permanent.

As for the wound in the hock of the other leg, this is now an old sore and may require vigorous treatment to induce healing. First wash it with soap and water and then apply with a feather a little solution of antimony (liq. antin. chlor.). This is a caustic liquid and must not be allowed to touch anything but the raw flesh of the wound which it is desired to cauterize. The effect of this application should be to dry up the surface of the wound into a tough scab, and nothing should be done to it until it cracks or loosens at the edges, when the part should be washed again and all the cracks filled with a dry antiseptic powder such as that mentioned in the answer to a question in this issue. When the scab becomes detached, if there is still much matter running from the wound or it appears to contain proud flesh, use the solution of antimony again, followed by the treatment as before. If speedy improvement does not take place consult your local veterinarian.

Suspicion of Glanders.

Enquirer, Shoal Lake, Man.: "My six years old had a running at the nose, yellow and watery discharge, then sometimes a bloody discharge; seems very dull and slovenly, and a few bumps show on body. Seems always ready to eat. Feed, oat sheaves and hay. There is what appears to be a surface lump the size of a fifty cent piece on front of neck. Please advise."

Answer.—The symptoms are suggestive of glanders and you should immediately isolate this horse from any others and take every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease to other animals. It is also your duty under the statutes of Manitoba to notify the Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg that you have a horse which you suspect may be affected with glanders. The Department will then send their veterinary inspector to examine the horse, and he will direct you further in the matter. The expense of his visit is borne by the province.

Failure to Feather Properly.

D. S. Long, Red Deer, Alta.: "About the middle of May I had some Plymouth Rock chickens hatched. About a month afterwards, when the feathers commenced to grow on most of the young birds, some of them failed to feather properly, and are even now partially bare. These chicks are only about half as big as the others, and do not seem likely ever to be much good. I could not notice that these chickens were sick in any way, and there is no vermin on them. The weather here was cold and damp during May and June. What was the cause of the trouble and what could have been done to avoid it?"

Answer.—This is a conundrum. The lack of feathers may be due to arrested development in the skin at the critical period when the first moulting takes place. The cause is not apparent, but probably due to the cold wet weather.

Carpitis or Inflammation of the Knee Joint.

Subscriber, Tregarva, Assa.: "Four months ago I turned my mare out in the pasture along with the other horses, next morning she was lame and the bottom of knee was swollen, had to work her, being seeding time, and continued working her until a few days ago. I put her on the binder and she got worse. I used a bottle of spavin cure and bathed it with wormwood tea, to little or no effect. She is a good worker and breeder and is ten years old. If you could tell me what is wrong and how to treat, I should be very much obliged. Swelling is not very hard."

Answer.—It is a little difficult to tell what is the matter with your mare, as the description of a swelling at the "bottom of the knee" is rather indefinite, but it seems likely that she has accidentally bruised or strained the knee. This might have got well in a short time if the mare had been idle so that the injured part could have been kept at rest, but as you were obliged to work her, the inflammatory condition started by the injury has not had a chance to subside but has continued to the present time and causing chronic lameness. The best thing you can do now is to blister the knee and give her a complete rest. Take of Spanish flies, powdered, one drachm, lard six drachms; make an ointment. Clip off the hair and rub this blister in for ten minutes. Then tie the mare so that she cannot bite the part. After twenty-four hours wash off the blister and smear the part with vaseline. If the lameness is still present after a fortnight has elapsed the blister should be repeated.

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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Agreement to Hire.

X. Y. Z., Clearwater, Man.: "B comes to A and asks for a job. A hires B and B promises faithfully to come at a certain date. A holds job for B and turns other men away who were after the same job. One week before time B comes along and says he has engaged with another man and cannot come. Other men are all engaged now. What can A do with B? Can A collect damages off B and to what extent?"

Answer.—Yes, to the extent of the actual loss you were occasioned by B's default.

Hiring.

Enquirer, Treesbank, Man.: "I hired a man for the month of August, he puts in 26 working days and says his month is in. Is he right or should he put in the 27 days that this month contains, if not, what about the month of February?"

Answer.—It all depends upon the terms of the contract of hire. What was he specifically employed to do?

Enquirer, Bagot, Man. "I hired a man for one month, he commenced to work on the morning of the 12th August, is his time not up until the night of Sept. 11th? He says it is up on the night of the 10th. He claims that he put in 26 days, but I hired him on the morning of the 12th August for one month."

Answer.—His month expires on the last moment of time of the 11th September. We assume you hired him as a farm hand.

Cattle Killed by Railway.

Subscriber, Plumas, Man.: "A steer was killed on the railway by the train; the railway men cut up the beast and took away the hind quarters. Is the railway company bound to pay the owner for the beast?"

Answer.—We cannot give an opinion without knowing all the circumstances.

Damages.

Subscriber, Dauphin, Man.: "I hired a man for a month at \$25 per month. I sent him after the cows with a horse. He forced him to jump over the wire fence and cut three of his feet and I have to lay him up in the stable, not able to walk. I need him badly while harvesting. Can I charge him for this damage, if so, how much?"

Answer.—It would all depend upon circumstances. If you can show gross negligence he might be liable to you in damages.

Domestic Discord.

Enquirer: "Father and mother cannot agree, not even about the road to heaven, so the old man has sent her away from home and refuses to give her any of the property (there is considerable). Mother now refuses to go back home and wants her share of the property. The homestead is not patented yet. What is her share of the property and how should she go about to get it and what cost would she have to put up in the Court of King's Bench in order to allow her to file a petition for a decree of separation there?"

Answer.—A married woman in Manitoba has no dower. Wife may have a remedy under the Act passed in 1900 for the protection of married women. She may apply to the court for alimony. Costs are wholly regulated by the amount of work involved. The costs of alimony proceedings are usually very heavy.

Medical Charges.

Subscriber, Manitoba: "What are the legal charges per mile for a doctor in Manitoba, not taking into consideration charges for medical attendance? What do you think of a doctor operating on a patient to bring on a birth, and after having given the necessary treatment and expecting that the dead infant would be born in six or eight hours he left the house at 7 p.m., saying he would be back at 3 a.m., but did not come? I went for him, awoke him and hitched up his team, but as he lived five

miles distant and the roads were bad, he did not get to his patient until 5 o'clock and was not in the house ten minutes until the infant was born, doubled up, causing patient much suffering and pain. Had he any right to leave the house that night until the patient was out of danger? Have not I a right to charge him for my trip after him that night? Has he a right to charge for his trip that night, when he should have been there? Was a doctor entitled to practice in Manitoba May 29th, 1900, not having a certificate for Manitoba, if he had one for Ontario? Can he collect fees for such charges?"

Answer.—Every registered medical man shall be entitled to recover in any court of law reasonable charges for professional aid, advice and visits.

Stray Horse.

Enquirer, Macleod, Alta.: "If a horse strays into my pasture and I turn him out several times but cannot get rid of him and advertise him in a paper and hear nothing about the owner, can I sell him to pay expenses?"

Answer.—No. You have a remedy under the Stray Animals Ordinance.

Fruit Tree Contract.

Subscriber, Glenella, Man.: "Last fall I ordered some fruit bushes from an agent of A's. They were delivered in latter part of May in very poor condition. A's delivery agent said they had been delayed on the road several weeks. The order was cash on delivery, but the bushes looked in such poor condition that I told A's delivery agent I would only pay for the bushes that grew. The delivery agent left them on those conditions. A has written several times demanding payment of the bill, saying they were cash on delivery. I then wrote to A and told him the condition the fruit was in, also that A's agent left them here with the understanding that I only paid for those that grew. A wrote back wanting me to pay my account in full, and in September to write telling him how many of the plants have shown no signs of life, and he will replace them in his next shipment. 1. Can A make me pay full account before he replaces the dead bushes? 2. Had A's delivery agent any right to leave bushes on those conditions without consulting A?"

Answer.—You have an excellent defence, should proceedings be taken. You might send the pro rata amount for those bushes which were up to the terms of the contract.

Road Round a Marsh.

Subscriber, Swan Lake: "I have a quarter section with part of a small marsh on it. Said marsh crosses the road allowance, so that the traffic goes across my quarter. The council are going to build a road across the marsh every summer, but so far have failed to do so. Now I want to fence my place. 1. Do I have to notify the council in writing, and if so, how long a notice must I give? 2. Do I have to leave a road for public traffic around the marsh, or can I close it up unless said council makes some arrangement with me for road and are willing to pay me for use of it, as the trail goes over quite a lot of my hay meadow?"

Answer.—You can fence whenever you like, but it would be as well first to formally notify the council that you are going to do so.

Stray Cattle.

D. E. R., Grove Park, Assa.: "1. I live in a district where there is no herd law, have a fence two wires, posts 14 feet apart. If cattle break through and damage my crops, can I sue for damages? 2. Not having any place to close up stray cattle, should I drive them to the nearest pound? 3. Is a poundkeeper bound to take stray cattle driven from a district where there is no herd law and no pound?"

Answer.—1. You must notify owner at once through the mail. If the owner is unknown notify the Department of Agriculture, giving your exact address, full description of animal, etc.

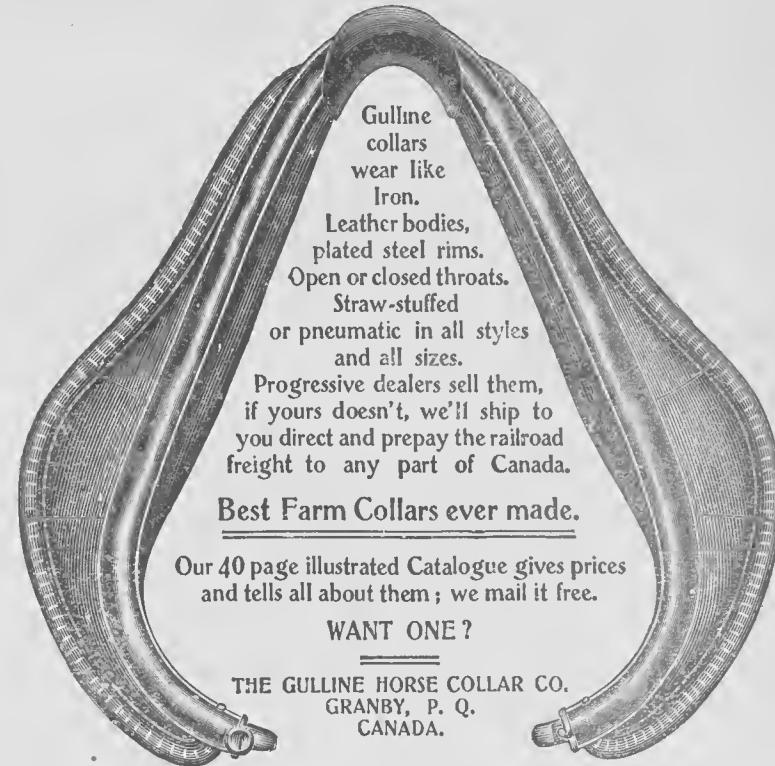
2. You might have a civil remedy for damages.

3. You may also take animal to the nearest accessible pound in your pound district. If you are not in a pound district, follow the advice we have given above.

Municipal Forced Road and Bridge.

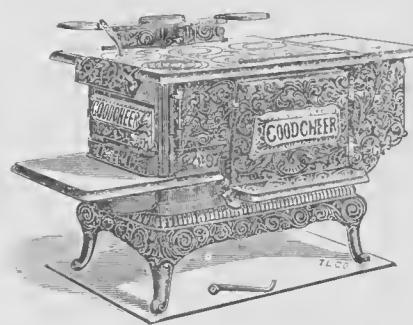
A Settler, Valley River, Man.: "Your advice on the following would oblige:—1. Can a municipality build a bridge across the river at a point which is not on the road allowance, and borrow money from the Government for that purpose? 2. The bridge being built, can they split up the sections to buy a road to it, contrary to the wishes of the settlers? The road it is proposed to buy lies midway between the road allowances running north and south and is of no benefit to anyone. A large delegation recently waited upon the council and objected to the road on account of the danger of driving along the railway side and its utter uselessness to anyone, bar one of the council men."

Answer.—The municipality have power by by-law to open a road and build a bridge, and borrow money to carry these purposes out. As the council represent the taxpayers, anything it may do will be taken as prima facie to be the wishes of their constituents.



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A Successful Farmer and His Pets.

J. M. Bolton, Plumas, Man., sends us the following short sketch and portrait of T. J. Lokier, Glenella, his old cow Moll and Bobs, a pet crane, with the hope that it may interest our readers. He says: "Moll is practically the mother of a herd of one hundred and twenty cattle, and though in her eighteenth year, she is apparently as hale and hearty as ever, and still leads the herd into green pastures and by the still waters. When she was sixteen years old she had been the mother of the same number of calves, but she has since, from an injury, lost three of her teats, and is now kept more for her past than her present usefulness."

"Bobs is a pet crane and seems to fully realize the gravity of the situation. He is about two years old, and in tact and intelligence he is perhaps as near to human as it is possible for any of our dumb friends to be. He seems to understand and insists on taking a hand in everything that is done around the place, and for ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain, this sand hill crane 'is peculiar.' He is forever playing practical jokes at the expense of everyone and everything but himself. But he is a privileged character and like many another imp of sin is forgiven through the very audacity and wickedness of his pranks. Mr. Lokier struck out from England alone about twenty years ago, at the age of eleven. He landed in Springfield, Manitoba, where he resided until eight years ago, when

tions, was thrown open for sale, and already all the land has been sold.

A little study of the facts presented by these figures shows the way in which the Canadian West is filling up, for this district offers only an illustration of what is going on in a good many parts of our country. We find that the amount of land indicated is equal to all the homestead land in a strip nearly nine miles wide the total length of the Red Deer district—or, to put the matter in another way, the homestead land has all been taken up in one year for four and a half miles farther out on either side of the railway. The new settlers are very largely Americans.

Battle Lake.

One of the new firms to go into pure bred stock breeding in Alberta is Messrs. Phillips & Sons, of the Battle Lake Ranch, Asker, F.O. This ranch, which was recently visited by a Farmer representative, is situated some fifteen miles to the east of Ponoka, and borders the south and east sides of Battle Lake, a pretty body of water of about eight square miles, the ranch buildings being sheltered by the bluffs of poplars and overlooking a coulter on the south side of the lake. The ranch comprises 2,000 acres, including some very choice land, and furnishes some very sheltered spots for winter feeding. The Messrs. Phillips have been on the place only two years, but they are gradually getting together a good lot of buildings, amongst those being constructed this year being a two-story granary 40 x 20 feet. A year and a half ago a herd of about fifteen Shorthorn females, headed by the bull Ornament, was secured from J. A. Turner. Since then two crops of calves have been raised, including some good ones amongst those of this year. Up to the present the facilities for keeping the herd in choice shape have not been so good as they will be in the future, and we hope that with the care which the stock will be given this Shorthorn herd will soon be a good one. A young herd bull,

an excellent frame, deeply overlaid with flesh covered by a skin that handles well and betokens feeding powers of the highest quality. Her calf, Buttercup 3rd, bred by George Walker, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, is by Fride of the Realm (7521), and has the best skin and the mossiest coat we have ever felt. Her grandly covered even back, excellent heart girth and smooth lines mark her as an animal of exceptional quality and one we should hear from again. Another young cow of quality is Kathleen, a roan five-year-old, by Lapidary 2nd, 13755, dam Countess Hawkhurst. She possesses good size, well filled quarters, has a capital even back and handles well. She has a beauty of a calf at foot by Baron's Pride. Faith, 32551, a red and white four-year-old sired by Heir of Warlaby, dam Queenie, is a valuable cow to have in any herd. She, too, has a heavy covering of flesh over the loin and back, just the place the butcher wants it, and is a nice handler. Her yearling heifer, Golden Fairy, by Golden Royal, 24402, is a very choice animal with a good deal of outcome. A useful cow is Lila Lustre, a red eight-year-old, by Sir Charles Ralph, 16270. She carries a wealth of flesh and has plenty of size. Rose of Dunmore 2nd is a solid red by Royal Don and of the big strong kind with a choice calf at foot by Royal Champion. We haven't space to mention all the good things among the 25 or 30 head of pure bred Shorthorns in Messrs. Kinneir's herd, but the above will suffice to show that he has animals of outstanding merit which sooner or later will make an excellent name for themselves.

Carroll.

The next call we made was to see the Polled Angus cattle kept by Jno. Turner, Carroll. The herd were out in the pasture field when we saw them and certainly looked very fine. At the head of the herd we found the stock bull, Brandon Bright Eyes, a three-year-old bred by J. D. McGregor, Brandon. He is a large, well formed bull standing on short legs. He is a recent purchase and promises to be a valuable addition to Mr. Turner's herd, as he will undoubtedly prove a grand sire. He is assisted in his work at the head of the herd by General Buller, 505, of Mr. Turner's own breeding. This is a 14 months old bull calf sired by Assiniboine Boy, dam Dina. He is a short legged fellow, possessing excellent bandling qualities, in good growing condition, though not quite so good as we like to see a stock bull. Among the females that pleased us the most were Charming 291, and Princess, 502, six and seven years old. They are a pair of well fleshed cows, full of quality and each suckling a strong, lusty calf. Glamis of Carroll, 636, a two-year-old heifer of the thick fleshed, short legged type, and possessing plenty of size and quality for her age. Another good one is Ju Ju of Carroll, 637. She, too, is two years old and of the low set variety, carrying a load of flesh evenly laid on in the most desirable places. All his young heifers are in heavy flesh and of the right kind. Mr. Turner has in all about 17 head of pure bred Polled Angus cattle.

Griswold.

A call was made on E. W. Hanna, three and a half miles north of Griswold. Mr. Hanna was very busy taking off his harvest, which this year is 530 acres of wheat, 100 of oats, 60 of barley, 30 brome and 10 of Western Rye grass. The latter gave a considerably better yield this year than did the brome. It was, however, the first crop for the rye and the fourth for the brome. An idea of the work done on this farm can be got from the amount of summerfallow worked, there being 420 acres this season. Mr. Hanna last fall purchased a bunch of Herefords from J. E. Marples, of Deleau. The five cows have done very well and all have good strong, healthy calves at foot, by Spotless of Ingleside, 916. The sire used this season is Prince of Poplar Grove. He is 17 months old, a growthy fellow with a good skin and heavier behind than is usual with the breed. Alice Wilton 2nd, seven years old, sired by Roger de Coverley, 534, dam Alice Wilton, is a good useful kind on short legs and is suckling an extra good four and a half months old heifer calf. Relic of Poplar Grove, 1005, four years old, by the same sire, dam Eva, 562, though not as large as we would like, is in good condition, so also is the mother of a heifer of the same age which is an extra long one and has plenty of flesh. Hattie, 832, six years old, bred by John Srigley, Allandale, Ont., sired by Young Ingleside, 669, dam Ethel, 486, is of good type, in good flesh and has a bull calf at foot of which Mr. Hanna is justly proud. She has a good coat and plenty of flesh. Thirty-five head of horses are kept and all are housed during the winter. They are of the heavier kind and several large roomy, breedly looking brood mares were noticed. The crop this year gives promise of being the best in the history of the farm. About the house and grounds are planted about 1,000 trees, a few each year since 1882, until now they make a pleasing view and form a most useful wind break.

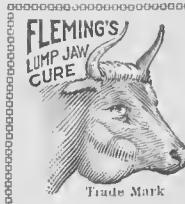
Hamiota.

Five miles southeast of this place is the location of the Melrose Stock Farm, nestling in a splendid grove of maple, poplar, ash and elm. It is the home of Geo. Ran-

kin & Sons, breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses. The stallion at the head of the stud is McBain, 2270, bred by J. E. Smith. He is a bright bay with white face and legs, a large horse with plenty of bone and feather, well turned and coupled. He was well got and in turn is the getter of some very choice stock. Though a young horse his colts have won honors wherever shown, as they were winners this year at Hamiota, Oak River, Brandon and Winnipeg. Among the mares kept our choice is Nancy Lee, a brown three-year-old bred by J. E. Smith. She has plenty of size and has a good foal at foot.

In all Messrs. Rankin have 43 pure bred Shorthorns. The stock bull in use this and the past season is General, 30399, bred by J. E. Smith. He has a good back, is a well fleshed fellow, has a good skin and, though not as large as we would like, is throwing large, strong calves of the right kind. The females are a strong thrifty lot of good conformity and all are home bred, which is no small credit to the Melrose Farm, and all trace back to Lord Lansdowne, Imp., and to Barmpton Hero and English Lady 8th. Our choice of the dams would be Daisy Bell, by Royal Scott, 13556, out of Lady Grieve. She is seven years old, all red, large, with an excellent back and carries a wealth of flesh. The three-year-old Lady Scott, all white, is a strong well-fleshed one with good top and bottom lines. She was got by Knight of the Rose, dam Lady Rankin, by Royal Scott. This dam is low set, in fine flesh, and her progeny are always good. Highland Mary, four years old, also by Royal Scott, is a light roan of size and quality. Lady Mary, nine years old, is also worthy of note, being a roan of good size and the producer of excellent ones. Of the six heifer calves, a solid red one, with a white switch, six months old, out of Lady Ann, sired by General, pleased us most. She is an extra good handler, smooth, stands on short legs and has a perfect head. There are nine young bulls, all by General, the pick of them being a red and white bull calf out of Lady Anna 2nd. This is an extra sappy youngster with good back and quarters. Another four months roan bull calf, out of Rosalie 4th, is an extra well fleshed, growthy fellow of promise. They are a strong well grown lot, of which the breeders are justly proud.

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LUMP JAW
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If you have a real or suspected case of Lump Jaw among your cattle cure it at once with Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. Don't take chance on a disease that always proves fatal if neglected. Don't waste money on experiments; use the remedy that invariably cures.

One bottle cures one severe or two or three ordinary cases. Cures any lump or enlargement on cattle or horses.

Argyle, Ont., April 3rd, 1900.

Sirs.—Enclosed please find \$2; send me a bottle of your Lump Jaw Cure. I got a bottle from you last fall and it gave good satisfaction.

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Reasons why you should use our Horse Collars—

1. Nothing but the best of stock is used.
2. Long Straw Collars, with hand-stuffed rims and cases thonged on with lace leather, not split.
3. All Long Straw Collars hair faced.
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6. Our Concord Collars are thonged with lace leather not split, which becomes hard and brittle in a few weeks.
7. Patterns that please everybody.
8. They never gall a horse.
9. Out-wear a machine-stuffed collar every time.

Call or write for prices.

A. E. WIMPERIS, 592 Main St., Winnipeg.
Mfr. Hand-made Harness and Collars.



Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 20, 1901.

Fall trade is beginning to assume a very active condition. Dry goods houses are very busy, so are grocers and boot and shoe houses, in fact, every line of business is feeling the benefit of a good crop of wheat. This week the millinery openings have attracted a great deal of interest as well as many buyers to the city. Hardware trade is active and some firms have had considerable difficulty in getting goods as fast as wanted. The aggregate trade returns for the Dominion to the end of the fiscal year, June 30th, show an increase over 1900 of \$5,332,871. So far no effect of the threatened business depression which German papers say is steadily increasing in that country are to be noticed in Canada. Western Canada anyway is bounding with life in every channel.

The wet weather which has prevailed off and on for a week has been very discouraging, especially for those who are intending to stock thresh. One good feature about it is that the weather has been cold and thus there is no danger of the grain sprouting. Those farmers who intend to thresh out of the stock are consoling themselves with the thought that they are at least one month ahead of last season. Bank clearings continue to show a very large increase in the volume of trade.

Wheat.

The outside market has been almost stationary. The Kansas millers are able to sell flour from their hard red winter wheat to good advantage in Europe and the softer varieties being cheaper than corn are being held for feed. Fair business has been done at home on the basis of 69c. to 70c. at Fort William for 1 hard. To-day's option on 1 northern, now the contract grade, closed at 67c. The spread between 1 hard and 1 northern is 2c. to 2½c. Minneapolis shows rather better value for cash wheat than for December delivery.

There have been good deliveries at our local elevators and on one road cars are said to be waiting for want of engines to haul them out, the elevators being about full. On all roads the shortage of engines is being recognized.

Winnipeg inspections for the week ending Sept. 14th were as follows:—Wheat—1 hard 466 cars, 1 northern 396, 2 northern 161, 3 northern 5, rejected 1, 9, rejected 2, 1, no grade 2, condemned 5. Total 1,045 cars. Oats, 2 white 9 cars. Barley, 4 cars. Total inspections, 1,058 cars.

This is a striking difference from the inspections of last season and still larger movements may be expected. On September 16th, 454 cars were inspected and the men in charge have their hands quite full. The most noticeable feature is the great proportion of 1 hard. Sept. 18th shows 192 cars 1 hard, 78 of 1 northern, 28 of 2 northern, to 6 cars of low grade wheat.

Oats.

About 26 cents may be quoted as the price at country points for oats. Dealers who offer 25 cents have no notice taken of their bids, while 26 or 27 seems to fetch them. But it is only farmers here and there whose chief crop is oats, and who are short of ready cash that care to sell. From 30c. to 33c. is the Winnipeg figure.

Barley.

Very little offering so far. The price will be 23c. to 36c. for feed and 38c. to 40c. for malting qualities.

Corn.

To-day's quotations at Chicago were 56½c. for cash corn.

Flour and Mill Feed.

No change in flour. Best patent \$2, Glenora and red patent \$1.85, XXXX, \$1.15. Bran and shorts still maintain their value, the demand being strong. Bran \$12.50, shorts \$14.50.

Ground Feed.

Oat chop has declined to \$26. Corn chop the same. No other chopping stuff in sight.

Cattle.

Export cattle continue on the move in increasing numbers. The going price is from 3c. to 3½c. according to quality, off the cars at Winnipeg. Gordon, Ironside & Fares are paying 3½c. a pound at point of shipment for choice export steers. Butcher's cattle are a little easier than when last report was made. Choice animals bring 3c. and the poorer ones as low as 2½c. A heavy supply is coming in of poorish cattle and values have been forced down.

Yearling stockers are worth at point of shipment \$14 to \$16 and two-year-olds \$20 to \$22.

Sheep.

The going price is 4½c. to 4¾c. a pound five weight off the cars at Winnipeg. Lambs are worth 5c. to 5½c. Range sheep have not begun to move yet.

Hogs.

The market has advanced a little since last report, the going price now for choice

hogs being 6½c. to 7c. off the cars at Winnipeg. On the 17th they were worth 7½c. in Toronto, for choice bacon.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—The old country market continues somewhat unsatisfactory and business is working along in a quiet way. The amount of butter exported from Montreal up to Sept. 14th shows an increase over 1900, being 235,214 packages, as against 193,658 for the same period last year. Though this shows an increase over 1900, yet it is behind those of 1899, when 320,752 packages were shipped during the same period.

Locally the creamery butter is moving out about as fast as made. 17c. f.o.b. factories seems to be the going price for choice goods.

Dairy.—The market is dull. The supply coming forward is not heavy and that which does come is of low grade. Evidently all the better butter is being kept at home for harvest and threshing demands. Then both these important operations are making serious inroads on both milk and cream, reducing the amount made. Country merchants are reported as being tired of paying 14c. for butter and selling it to the wholesaler for 11c., which is the going price now, delivered in Winnipeg. This year should be a good one to make farmers think of starting a creamery.

Cheese.—One firm recently paid 8c. for 95,000 lbs. of cheese, which seems to be the going price for cheese delivered in Winnipeg. Dairy cheese are worth 4c. less though the make this year is very much smaller than last year. The export of cheese from Montreal to date shows a decrease of some 400,000 boxes.

Poultry and Eggs.

"Manitoba is turning out a lot of poor eggs this summer, dirty, small and unsound," says a well known provision house. This same house says that because her eggs are so unsatisfactory they are not wanted in the B. C. market and cannot be handled for the Yukon trade at all. There is a change wanted in the system of gathering and marketing eggs in Manitoba. We quote an advance of 1 cent per dozen, the price now being 14c. per doz. by the crate, delivered in Winnipeg.

It is a little early for dressed poultry yet, but a few were moving at 10c. per pound and spring chickens at 12½c. P. Gallagher & Sons, Winnipeg, report a good demand for live chickens and are paying 60c. a pair for fowl, 12c. a lb. live weight for spring chickens, 9c. for live ducks, and 11c. for live turkeys, delivered in Winnipeg.

Hides.

The market continues steady at 6c. a pound for No. 1 inspected hides at Winnipeg. No. 2 5c., and No. 3 4c. Sheep and lamb skins, 10c. to 35c. Calf skins, 8½c. for No. 1, 7c. for No. 2. Horse hides, 50c. to \$1.25.

Wool.

Best Manitoba wool is quoted at 7½c. per lb. delivered here. Most of it is marketed, so also is the Territorial clip, with the exception of a few who are holding for higher values than the going price, 7c. to 8½c., in car lots.

Monuments.

—We are in receipt of a letter from Edwin Graham. He fails to give his post office address. If he does so, his letter will be answered at once.

—The 27th of September is to be observed as a universal holiday throughout the Territories, this being the day set apart for the reception of Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

—William McKinley, President of the United States, died at the home of the president of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, on Saturday, Sept. 14th. The whole world mourns and sympathizes with his widow and country in this affliction.

—The English authorities have had a potato bug scare. Some of them were found on a potato field, east of London, perhaps imported on an American vessel. The field was at once quarantined, and every scrap of vegetation destroyed. There is a penalty of \$50 for anyone finding them and not notifying the proper authorities.

—On September 12th there died at Carberry, Jessie Hogg, wife of George Hope, one of the oldest and best known of Manitoba's pioneer farmers. Mr. Hope came west in 1878, farmed successfully for 20 years and two years ago left his farm to live in the town of Carberry. Mrs. Hope's kindly ways and hospitality were known and appreciated by a wide circle of friends, and her husband has the sympathy of all in his bereavement.

Muscle

Does not make the man. "The blood is the life," the vital force of the body. So it not infrequently happens that the man who looks to be a picture of physical strength falls a sudden victim to disease. A proper care for the blood would prevent many a serious sickness.

The cleansing of the blood is perfectly accomplished by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It drives out the impurities and poisonous substances which corrupt the blood and breed disease. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and so increases the supply of pure blood. It builds up the entire body with good sound flesh.

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery" and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

The dealer who offers a substitute for the "Discovery" does so to gain the little more profit paid by inferior medicines. There is nothing "just as good" for the blood as "Golden Medical Discovery" therefore accept no substitute.

"I took five bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' for my blood," writes Mr. William D. Shamblin, of Remsy, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. "I had 'ring worms' on me and I would burn them off and they would come right back, and they were on me when I commenced using 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and they went away and I haven't been bothered any more."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

SOMERVILLE & CO.

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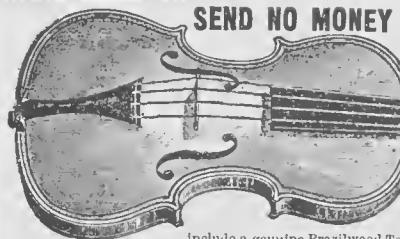
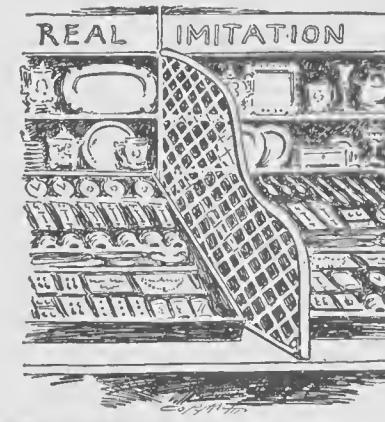
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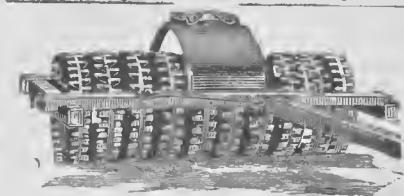
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Is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere.



THE MCCOLM SOIL PULVERIZER AND PRESSURE FIELD ROLLER.

It crushes and grinds all cobs, packs the soil without making a smooth, hard surface, hence it is not blown away with wind, or washed off with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair.

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Watson's Pneumatic Feed Elevator saves time and labor, and thus saves money.

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Teutonic..... From New York Sept. 25
Cymrie " Oct. 1

CUNARD LINE

Umbria..... From New York Sept. 28

ULTONIA LINE

Ultonia..... From Boston Sept. 24

IVERNIA LINE

Ivernia..... " Oct. 1

DOMINION LINE

Commonwealth..... From Boston Sept. 25

NEW ENGLAND LINE

New England..... " Oct. 9

ALLAN STATE LINE

Sardinian..... From New York Oct. 2

MONGOLIAN LINE

Mongolian..... " Oct. 9

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RATES—Cabin \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26 and upwards.

Between real and imitation we build a line of separation. We have both—the very best of each—but never sell the imitation for real. When we tell you jewelry is real, you can depend on it.

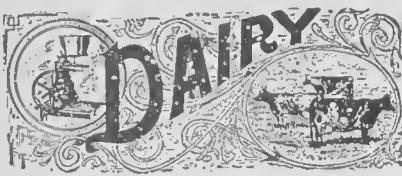
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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG

\$3.75

Cut this ad. out and send it to us and we will ship you this high-grade Violin by express for examination. You can examine it at your Express Office, and if found perfectly satisfied, exactly as represented, and the greatest bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent our Special Offer Price, \$3.75, and express charges. This is a genuine Stradivarius violin, with a fine flamed back and sides, with top of highly-polished wood, especially selected for violins, edges inlaid with ebony, finish trimmings, a splendid toned instrument of exceptional power and sweetness. With each Violin we include a genuine Brazilwood Tourte model bow, one extra set of strings, one piece of resin, and one splendid black violin case, fully lined and with brass trimmings, lock and key. Order to-day. Johnston & Co., Box 317, Toronto.



Government Creamery Cold Storage at Calgary.

Some time ago we intimated that a plant for dry air mechanical refrigeration was being installed at the Government central creamery storage building at Calgary. Through the kindness of Mr. Kidd, who is in charge, a Farmer representative was recently shown through. The new system has now been in use since early in June, and is giving excellent satisfaction. The average temperature secured is about 21 deg. Fahrenheit and this, combined with the splendid air circulation which is secured, results in an almost perfectly dry atmosphere. The butter is gathered every week from all the Government creameries throughout the Territories.

Two years ago a new flat 50 pound box was tested in the Alberta division for the shipment of prints. This has taken so well with the dealers that all prints are now shipped in that form of package.

Very good facilities for handling eggs have also been instituted in connection with the Calgary cold storage system, and although egg gathering from the farmers has not this year been practicable to any great extent, there is every reason to hope that this appendage to the dairy branch in the Territories will eventually become an important one.

Dairy Schools for B. C.

J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, gave The Farmer a call on his way to B. C. to inaugurate a series of dairy schools. His idea is to have a school for ten days or so at a place where instruction can be given in farm butter making, milk testing, etc. Such schools will be held at Victoria, Comox, New Westminster, and Enderby, in the Okanagan Valley. There will be a complete outfit of all that is required at each school. This is the beginning of a plan to carry the dairy school to the farmers. By having such a school at any point all interested in butter making can attend, at a minimum of cost, for the ten days or so the school may stay in a place; and thus get a good grounding in the principles which underlie first class butter making. The session at each place will be opened and closed with a public meeting. The Farmer heartily recommends this line of work and Professor Ruddick is on the right track when he starts it. The travelling dairies did a good work throughout the country by only stopping one day. A travelling dairy school is capable of extending the work of the travelling dairy in a most marked degree. We feel sure that such a school would be a great success in Manitoba.

Professor Ruddick will judge dairy produce at the New Westminster exhibition and possibly at Victoria also. He will also spend some time looking into western markets. On his return from B. C. he will visit the creameries in Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan.

Innisfail Creamery Co. expects to have a heavy patronage during the coming winter. The make for the six summer months will be about 90,000 lbs.

An English exchange says that Canadian butter is fast gaining in popularity and this it attributes to the large number of Jersey cows that have been imported into the Dominion.

C. P. Marker, Dairy Superintendent for Alberta, while on a trip to the east, took unto himself a wife and recently returned to take up his work again. The Farmer extends to Mr. Marker its hearty congratulations and best wishes for a happy trip in double harness.

Blended Butter.

The latest good thing in the "blending" of English butter has just been ventilated in the North London police court by the Butter Association of Great Britain. The firm which sells "Percy's Pure Butter" produces that butter by working it with milk so as to improve the flavor of butter that may have gone a little off, but by this process they add considerably to the 16 per cent. of water the British law allows in marketed butter. By this new process 6 or more per cent. of water can be added over the legal quantity and as the firm has 150 shops all over the kingdom in which this improved butter was sold their profits were considerable. In the London court a fine of \$300 and \$50 costs was imposed and in a district court outside fine and expenses for the same offence totalled \$160. There was no charge of adulteration by means of oil or similar adulterant.

A Successful Dairymaid.

C. P. Goodrich, the well-known Wisconsin dairyman, when in Canada lecturing some time ago, told the following story as suggesting the way in which a milch cow should be kept in a profitable frame of mind. Once when travelling with a friend in Nebraska at the close of a June day, he saw a girl come out of a farm house. She looked clean and neat, although she was barefooted. She had in her hand a bright, shining pail. She looked away off to the west, where on rising ground there was a large herd of cattle, probably 500 or 600, and as she looked that way she said, in a musical voice, "Come, Luckie, come, Luckie." I said to the young man who was with me, "Hold on—we are going to see something!" We drove under the shade of a cotton tree, so as not to attract the girl's attention. I took out a map to pretend we were looking at it. As the girl called in that way, a Jersey cow stuck up her head, and walked towards her as fast as she could, and when she came up, the girl patted her on the head, and said, "Oh, Luckie, good Luckie," and put her arms round her neck, and the cow licked her, and they had a good time together, just as you see a cow with her calf; and pretty soon the cow squared herself round, as much as to say, "Take the milk," and so she went on milking into the pail, which was soon full. Then the girl got up and patted Luckie, and Luckie started away two rods, and then turned her head, and "mooed" to her, and the girl said, "Good-bye, Luckie." Then I said to the young man, "There is a dairymaid for you," and he said, "You bet." A man once asked me what I would do if a cow kicked me? "My stars!" I said, "do you suppose a cow would kick me?" And he said, "Maybe not." "But supposing she should kick the hired man?" I said, "I would know how to solve that problem—the hired man has got to leave, for no man should be round my stable that the cows hate so much that they will kick him!"

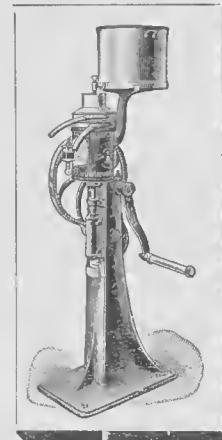
Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators.
Official Report of State Authorities.

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Do You Want the Best?
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Expenses
Send for catalogues containing
much information it will be to
your interest to know if you are
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Improved for 1901.

No.	Holds.	Churns.
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4	26 gals.	4 to 12 gals.
5	30 gals.	6 to 14 gals.
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not lime or other impurity.
You want salt that dissolves
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You get all this in Wind-
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40 minutes automatically and gets all the
cream. Only costs a trifle and lasts forever.
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Grain Cleaners in use in the Dominion, and is
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If you want a mill, be sure and get the one that
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insures you against making a mistake. A full
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Wm. Atwell Western Supply Co., Manager
BRANDON, MAN.

When writing, please mention this paper.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N. W. T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his hand, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly.

Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of animals impounded, lost and estray, compiled since Sept. 5th issue:—

Impounded.

Argyle, Man.—One grey, middle aged hull, horns turned down. Jas. Einms, 12, 14, 1w. Lutland, Man.—One bull, color black, four years old, tip of one horn broken off. George Tucker.

Oak River, Man.—One bay horse, weight about 900 or 1,000 lbs., two white hind feet, right front foot white, white face, wall eyed, white spot on right side, apparently foundered. James Sinclair.

Osler, Sask.—Mare, four years, chestnut roan, white stripe on face, with red spots in stripe, silver mane and tail, about 1,000 lbs. David Caswell, 2, 39, 4w3.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.—Bull, red, three or four years, white star on forehead, white marks on right shoulder. C. G. Saunders.

Saltoun, Assa.—Pony horse, aged, buckskin, blind in right eye, no brand; pony horse, bay, small saddle gall, branded 4 on left shoulder. J. R. Balfour, S.W. 24, 20, 12w2.

Shellmouth, Man.—Pony mare, seven years old, grey, no brand; mare (spring colt), bay; mare, about 1½ years, bay, two white hind legs, no brand; mare, about 1½ years, bay, no brand. Adam Kitsch, N.E. 28, 23, 30w1.

Springfield (Munic.), Man.—One hull, color red, no marks, aged two years, white on forehead, big white spot on both hind quarters, white over hips, white on legs and tail. W. Cairns, Pound No. 15.

St. Boniface, Man.—One year old steer, color red brown, some white on head and belly, tip of left ear split. Lige Gagne.

Whitewood, Assa.—Mare, about three or four years, bay, few white hairs on forehead, left hind and front foot white; mare, about seven or eight years, bay, white stripe on face, little white on left hind foot, branded AC on left hip, indistinct mark on left shoulder; horse pony, four or five years, plinto; mare, two years, bay, white spot on forehead, right hind foot little white; mare, about five years, bay, white spot on forehead, right hind foot white, little white on left foot, branded D with quarter circle over, on right shoulder and also on right hip. Charles Davis, N.W. 36, 16, 2w2.

Winnipeg, Man.—One red heifer with white mark over face, split with hole in right ear, also hole with no split. F. Collins.

Lost.

Alameda, Assa.—Dark brown gelding, branded 4L combination on left shoulder. Thomas Collopy.

Gladys, Alta.—Three years ago, a bay mare, branded on left shoulder with a curve over an S. \$10 reward. Thos. Nash.

Lumsden, Assa.—About last of June, buckskin pony gelding, five years old, white face, branded O on right shoulder. Geo. Streigler.

Touchwood Hills, Assa.—From James Glenn's ranch, northwest of Touchwood Hills, on July 25th, one black mare and one light bay horse with white face. Had harness on. Indian Agents please tell Indians, if they find above horses, to notify me at once. \$5 reward. Norman McDougall, Fort Qu'Appelle.

Rossekeen, Sask.—About July 15th, a light bay horse, about 11 years old, with star and white star on face. Animal was a little tender in feet. Reward. Jno. McGillivray, 33, 18, 15.

Estray.

Cloverbar, Alta.—Since April, mare, dark bay, about two years, small white stripe on face, about 800 lbs., no brand. D. Fowler, 5, 53, 23w4.

Duhameil, Alta.—Cayuse stallion, bluish grey, green or goggle eyes, small, about seven years, indistinct blur brand resembling V bar. R. Campbell, 32, 45, 20w4.

Estevan, Assa.—Mare, spring colt, chestnut, white hind feet; pony, chestnut, branded running IT (or 9T) on left hip and C dot on right shoulder; mare, yearling, chestnut, branded running IT (or 9T) on left hip. W. Culver, 33, 2, 9w2.

Hazelcliffe, Assa.—Since about middle of June, heifer, red and white, two years.

branded PXE; two fall or early spring calves, spotted. John S. Lee, 2, 19, 33w1.

Holland, Man.—One year old entire bay colt, with white star in forehead, one hind leg is very crooked as the result of being broken. Jas. Boggiss.

Kennell, Assa.—Since about March 1st, dark sorrel pony, white stripe on face, not branded. M. Catley, 12, 21, 20w2.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Since about July 25th, one roan mare, about five years, branded AT monogram, on left shoulder; mare, cream, white face, no brand. Z. Berlinguet.

Our Savings.

To the Editor.—

This letter is to be read only by those who work for wages, or a salary, and is written by one who works for wages.

Every good man has the praiseworthy ambition to provide a competence for his old age, when he is no longer able to work.

Every good man desires to provide for those who are depending on him, should he unfortunately die before he reaches old age.

How can these two objects be gained when we have only our savings to depend on?

I have found the plan which exactly suits me.

It is a contract issued by The Great-West Life Assurance Company, of Winnipeg, Manitoba. It is known as the Collateral Security Policy.

You make a deposit in the Company yearly, or half-yearly if preferred, instead of a deposit in a Bank.

Should you die after you commence, the whole amount of the policy is immediately paid to the family, and contract cancelled. That is, the family of any member is to receive \$1,000, \$2,000 or \$5,000, as the case may be, should death occur.

Should you require to draw on your deposits, as in a Bank, you can do so, only you cannot draw all you have deposited. The amount you are allowed to draw is printed on your contract. Bear in mind contract remains in force, and is still a protection to the family in case of death.

Should you live to make all the deposits agreed upon, you can then withdraw your cash with the accumulated interest, profits and surplus.

You see, therefore, one has all the advantages of a savings account, with a large sum if death occurs, and the money to enjoy should one live to be old.

This contract has all the advantages of an ordinary policy, such as paid up value after three years; month of grace to make deposits; freedom of restrictions as to travel and occupation, etc., etc.

This is but a bare outline of the Collateral Security Policy. Any agent can give you details of cost at your age, amount that can be withdrawn, and cash results when policy matures.

We all know the great importance of Life Insurance as a protection for wife and family, especially if we are cut off in early life. The thousands of members of Friendly Societies is proof that we are anxious to provide for our families. I think if this Collateral Security plan of Insurance was carefully explained to my fellow workers, there would be a large proportion of them who would avail themselves of the chance to kill two birds with one stone—that is, provide for wife and children if death occurred; and if not, to provide for the old man and the old woman when they got old and feeble.

A WORKMAN.

The Great-West Life thanks "A Workman," for his words of commendation. If you are interested, ask one of their agents or write to the Head Office, Winnipeg, for particulars.

Milling Companies

Will consult their own interests by sending their orders for Printing, Lithographing, and Office Supplies to us. We have prepared a new series of Grain Tickets in compliance with the Grain Act. Write for sample and price.

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Oven is aerated so that juicy, highly flavored meats and dainty puddings can all be

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Range has four or six pot holes—lots of cooking surface to work with.

High Closet will keep any quantity of delicacies warm and fresh while first courses are being served.

The "Famous Active" has numerous other good points.

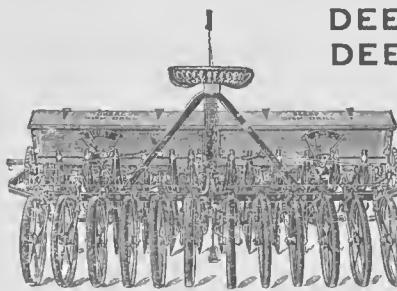
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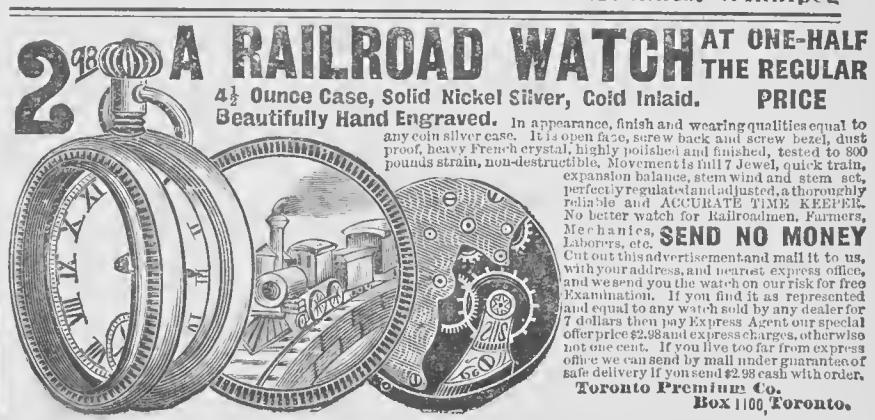
References; Any Bank or Wholesale House in Winnipeg. Correspondence solicited.

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2 1/2 A RAILROAD WATCH AT ONE-HALF THE REGULAR PRICE
4 1/2 Ounce Case, Solid Nickel Silver, Cold Inlaid.
Beautifully Hand Engraved. In appearance, finish and wearing qualities equal to any coin silver case. It is open face, screw back and screw bezel, dust proof, heavy French crystal, highly polished and finished, tested to 800 pounds strain, non-destructible. Movements full 17 Jewels, quick train, expansion balance, stem wind and stem set, perfectly regulated and adjusted, a thoroughly reliable and ACCURATE TIME KEEPER. No better watch for Railroadmen, Farmers, Mechanics, etc. Cut out the advertisement and mail it to us, with your address, and nearest express office, and we send you the watch on our risk for free Examination. If you find it as represented and equal to any watch sold by any dealer for 7 dollars then pay Express Agent our special offer price \$2.98 and express charges, otherwise not one cent. If you live too far from express office we can send by mail under guarantee of safe delivery if you send \$2.98 cash with order.

Toronto Premium Co.
Box 1100, Toronto.

The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,
Proprietors,

SOR. McDermot Ave. & Arthur Street,
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U. S., \$1 a year, in advance.—To Great Britain, \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 10c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 174 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof be not corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1901? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, SEPT. 20, 1901.



A WORD FROM THE
PUBLISHERS.

Readers of The Nor-West Farmer who desire to renew their subscriptions are urged to do so at least two weeks before the expiration of the old subscription. This is the only way in which one may be sure of receiving the magazine without a break. Subscriptions received by us on or before the 1st of any month will begin with the issue following, if received after that date they will commence with the issue of the 20th.

In the case of The Nor-West Farmer prompt renewal is especially desirable because the entire edition of the magazine is exhausted every two weeks, and it is impossible to supply back numbers. The mailing label on your magazine bears the expiration date, and if anticipated by a fortnight it is a safe guide in renewing your subscription.

We would ask our present subscribers to help increase the usefulness of The Farmer by each one sending us at least one NEW subscriber. We will send The Nor-West Farmer from now

to the 1st of January, 1903, to every new subscriber for \$1.00. Don't put it off. By doing this it will enable us to put out a better and larger paper, thus benefiting every subscriber. Who will be the first to respond?

A BINDER FREE.

But we do not want subscribers to work for nothing. That would not be fair. So to every old subscriber sending us in one new yearly subscriber as above we will send upon request one of our handy binders, postage paid, for binding together the copies of The Farmer as they are received. This binder is a very handy one and once used it will always be used, as it keeps the year's papers together for reference. Each issue can be bound in with the succeeding ones as it comes to hand. Who gets the first one? This is not all, however.

YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION FREE.

If you already have a binder, we are prepared with another offer: Send us the names of three new yearly subscribers and \$3.00 in cash and we will send you the paper one year free—absolutely free. What better offer do you want than this?

the succession open to her uncle, William, Duke of Clarence, afterwards William the Fourth. He was married and had a family, but there was a special reason why they could not succeed him. His father had got a law passed that should any of his family marry without his consent their children would by that act be debarred from succeeding to the throne. The death of Princess Charlotte and the disqualification of the FitzClarences, as they were called, opened the succession to the infant daughter of the Duke of Kent. The Duke himself died two years after the birth of his only child, Victoria, or he would have succeeded to King William. Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837 and shortly after married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, the nephew of King Leopold. Like his good old uncle, he was noble, not only by the accident of birth, but by the possession of qualities that fitted him admirably for his high position as the husband of Queen Victoria. Their first child was the late-deceased Empress of Germany, one of the noblest women that ever sat on a throne. Her qualities, inherited and acquired, were of the highest order, as time will more fully reveal.

Albert Edward, so long known as the Prince of Wales, now king of England, was

It may be asked why, instead of being called Duke of Cornwall, the eldest son and heir to the throne was not, like his father, called Prince of Wales. That depends on the king's pleasure, and for reasons which he doubtless thinks sound, some of his other numerous titles are given meantime to his son. Some day, perhaps at the Royal Coronation next year, he may be advanced to the higher title.

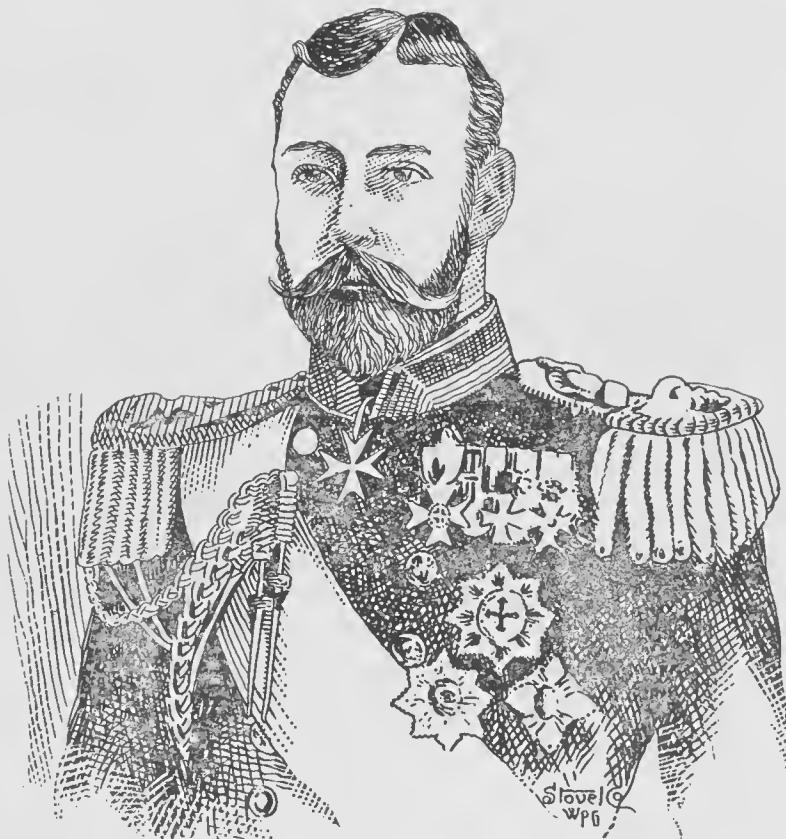
THE BREAKING PLOW FOR
AN AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE.

In last issue The Farmer endeavored to show that it would be a wise policy to go slow in the establishment of an agricultural college, and suggested the advisability of the Government first making a practical test of the desire on the part of farmers' sons for an agricultural education by offering to pay the extra expenses of those wishing to attend already existing colleges. While this plan may not give a student as intimate a knowledge of the peculiar conditions of Manitoba soil and methods of cultivation, yet the all-round agricultural knowledge obtained will be far in advance of what can ever hope to be imparted in the first few years of a new college.

While we have made this proposal we do not for a moment entertain the idea that nothing should be done throughout the province to arouse a desire for an agricultural education. We hold that this is pre-eminently the work of the Farmers' Institutes. The farmers' institute was first started in Ontario to bring the professors of the agricultural college, and through them the college, into touch with farmers. Or in other words it was an attempt to take the college to the farmers and thus arouse in them a desire for a college course. The dairy schools in Ontario are the outcome of the work of instruction carried on at the cheese and butter factories by capable instructors engaged for the purpose of going from factory to factory giving practical instruction to the makers in their own making rooms. A certain amount of preparatory work has to be done, and it will have to be done in Manitoba as elsewhere if a school were to be established at once.

The other day a professor in an agricultural college, who has gone through the hard work of building up a new college, said, when talking over this question, that it would take 10 or 12 years to get a college rightly established, there was so much ground to break. From the experience of other educators this seems to be a true estimate. Now the proposal The Farmer has to make is that five years of this work of breaking or preparation be done by the farmers' institutes, and thus save for the present the outlay necessary for building a college and keeping it up. The institute system as operated at present could not do this, but it could with an increased grant of an amount much less than the interest on the money necessary to build, equip and maintain an agricultural college.

The plan The Farmer proposes is to put the institute work under the supervision of a man who shall devote his whole time to it. Then instead of having only one meeting in a place as at present, make the institute a travelling school, staying a week or ten days in a place. Engage capable men—men well posted in their special line—to conduct classes in stock judging, breeding, feeding, etc., having animals present collected from the neighborhood as object lessons. This perhaps might be enough for one school. Another school could take up soil cultivation, manuring, and the management of the various grain and forage crops, giving particular attention to wheat, etc. Other schools might take up dairying, gardening, forestry and domestic science work. Such schools offer information not only to the young men and boys, but also to any of the older ones who may desire it. We feel sure there are many of the older men in our province who would



THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES
THE DUKE AND DUCHESS
OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

In this issue we give what we believe are excellent portraits of the distinguished visitors to the Dominion of Canada who will be, in a few days, welcomed by the people of the west. They are both direct descendants of George the Third. He had a large family, both sons and daughters. The Duke is through Queen Victoria the great grandson of the Duke of Kent, while his wife is the grand daughter of the Duke of Cambridge. Her mother, who married the Duke of Teck, a German prince, was one of the largest and handsomest women in England and long known to the British people as Princess Mary of Cambridge.

The Duke of Kent was the third son of old King George. The eldest, George the Fourth, had no children, except Princess Charlotte, who according to the English law would have fallen heir to the throne in preference to her uncles. She was married to Prince Leopold of Coburg, afterwards King of Belgium, a man of fine character, but his wife a great favorite with the British people, died in childbirth, leaving

be pleased to take advantage of such an opportunity, but could not possibly leave home to attend a college.

It will take a good man to carry out such a policy of education, but working under an advisory board we feel sure it can be done. This work of breaking ground has to be done even if a college is started and we firmly believe it can best be done through the institutes for some years before a college is built. To proceed at once with a college would be to follow the policy of a farmer out in the Territories who, reading of the great boom in bacon hogs in Ontario, conceived the idea that it would be the right thing to build a packing house. He did so and then realized he was 40 miles from a railroad station, that there were but few hogs raised in the neighborhood and that the people were not inclined to raise them. The idea of having a college all for ourselves is a taking one, but we must not let that run away with our good sense any more than a wise new settler would invest in harvesting and threshing machinery before he bought a breaking plough. The breaking for a college should be done with the institutes and not an expensively built, equipped and maintained full-fledged college.

MARKETING GRAIN.

It is only common sense prudence that every farmer should take all reasonable and fair means to get the very best value for everything he produces. This is the season when our most valuable product must be disposed of, and as a rule the best way to dispose of it will be to sell it right away. There are some very smart men who have not always known that. Through what channels shall the sale be made? There are now 600 elevators licensed within the Winnipeg inspection district and for the present at least we may assume that there is a buyer at every elevator.

We have interesting recollections of the varied grievances to which the helpless victim of the elevator system had to submit. One of these was that a farmer not close to the station had to take whatever was offered him by the combine of buyers there, and to cure this trouble the flat warehouse was the favorite device suggested. We are free to confess that the permission to build such a warehouse was hampered with very troublesome conditions, but as a matter of fact the flat warehouse is an unknown quantity and the men who were most clamorous in its behalf have all taken to building farmers' elevators of the regulation pattern that Sir William Van Horne schemed for about twenty years ago. It was all very well for a kicker here and there to protect against being forced to pay elevator charges when he and his men could as well load it straight into a car or flat warehouse. But when the stress of real work is on everyone is equally ready to use the elevator and pay its legal charges. The loading platform was one thing gained by the agitation and is, we believe, used by a good many shippers. In fact with all its defects, real and imaginary, our system of grain hauling is pretty nearly as perfect as it can well be made by mere legislative enactments. Its merits are that the most unskilled seller gets about as good terms on the market as the shrewdest. If he is not satisfied with the elevator prices he can at once turn over his wheat in car lots to a commission man whose interest it is to get every cent out of that grain that the market will stand, and he does so. There is no question about the solvency of the buyer in any case. When a farmer buys goods on credit there are several ways in which the seller can be jockeyed out of his money, no matter how carefully his claim may be secured. But when he sells grain his money is as sure as the Bank of England. It is all cash at the elevator, and the commission man is so strictly bonded that whatever goes through his hands is safe for the seller. If any other class of agent is trusted with the commission the seller has himself to blame if his proper returns are not forthcoming.

Just a word about this commission man's position. He is not a dealer. His

sole interest is to get the best possible price the day he is authorized to sell. Therefore it is no use writing or wiring him for quotations, especially if you have not previously done business with him. He knows by experience the man who wants to get pointers to enable him to raise the elevator man a cent on his wagon or car lot and he won't be fooled in that way. He will do his level best to advise you as to holding or selling if you have given him the commission to do his best on your behalf, but don't try to work him for information that you can turn to account in dealing with another man. His commission is not excessive and he can earn it if he is fit for his business. If you think you can do better than trust him, don't bother him. He is tired now of that sort of patronage and don't want it.

Should you decide to sell through a commission agent, of whom you have no personal knowledge, ask some neighbor who has sold in that way how he was suited and by whom or you may write the warehouse commissioner. A man of ripe experience, good business standing, properly licensed and bonded is your man. Write him beforehand if you have time and say you mean to put your car or whole crop into his hands. Anyway you may send such a man your shipping bill right away, and if you need

commission man retaining interest on the amount of his advance to you. The commission man will also be ready to make the same advance as soon as the shipping bill reaches him, and he may or may not charge you the interest in the same way as the banker does. In reality he does not depend a great deal on his commissions off farmers' cars. Most of his living is got from turning over the stock of licensed warehousemen and other dealers, such as millers, whose business is all transacted through the banks which furnish the cash with which they buy.

You may be asked to sell to a "track buyer" not licensed. He may be a perfectly good man, and advance cash if you desire and in due time make returns just as the licensed commission man would do. But should that man get hold of a score or two cars of wheat and fail or skip to the States, how will it stand with the men who have sold him their wheat?

There is a way to sell even before there is any inspectors certificate. You may agree for 56 cents, "basis 1 hard." Should it prove of lower grade you are paid the reduced price given for that grade on the day of sale.

A man may be found buying on the market for properly licensed dealers. In that case his employer is responsible for all his intromissions and you are quite

—Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, gave The Farmer a call on his way home from his trip to the west. This was his 18th trip in 15 years. Each year he takes a visit to some new section, thus adding to his intimate knowledge of this vast western country. He reports having seen some wonderfully good crops. He is very hopeful of yet being able to supply the prairies with plum and apple trees. The higher up the altitude the more difficult this is to do, but from the success that has attended the growing of crab-apples and plums at Indian Head it is not an impossibility.

—The weather in Alberta during the first two weeks of September was disagreeably wet and cold, interfering a good deal with harvesting. At some northern points frosts of four or five degrees occurred, catching the oats somewhat, but not damaging them so as to affect their commercial value. Owing to the heavy nature of the crops, the winds and rains knocked down a good many fields, and cutting has been rendered difficult. Up to the 15th just only about half the average crop had been cut. With the magnificent oat crop of this year, it is especially desirable that good weather for the complete securing of the crops should prevail.

—Just now when the eyes of American farmers are turning to the vast fields of Western Canada, all ready for settlement, the Western Canada Press Association are proposing an advertising scheme worthy the enterprise of live western pressmen. It is none other than to take with them on their winter excursion a complete exhibit of the agricultural products and resources of Manitoba and the Territories. It is proposed to take a trip to California, taking in, either going or coming, all the important centres of population in the Western States. No better immigration agents could be found than the knights of the quill who know the value of this country of ours, and they deserve the support and aid of the governments interested in settling up our vacant land, when the association asks for assistance in carrying out such an excellent advertising scheme.

The beet sugar exhibit at the Toronto Industrial was a great lesson to farmers. It consisted of three plots showing beets in the early, intermediate, and ripening stages of development. Besides this there were samples of beets grown by 375 farmers throughout Ontario. The exhibit was in charge of Professor Shuttleworth, of the Agricultural College.

W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Creameries for Assinibioa and Saskatchewan, paid a visit recently to the creameries along the North Western line and reports great progress during the year. As a sample of the advance made, he quoted Churchbridge, which last year made 65,000 lbs. of butter during the whole season. This season up to the 1st of September 100,000 lbs. had been made.



THE DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

a small advance he will let you have it by return. The shipping bill you get from the station agent is sufficient proof of property and can be negotiated on at once. If you ship yourself it will be billed "to order of John Blank," or whatever your real name is, "to be forwarded to Fort William" or Duluth, as the case may be. When you wish to transfer to a commission agent for sale, you "indorse" it to him by writing your name on the back. On the face of it along with the quantity and car number you write "advise A. B. (the agent) Winnipeg." And you may "draw" on him through your banker at the same time to 75 per cent. of the value of your consignment at the point of shipment. When he gets the Winnipeg certificate of inspection he can sell, though neither he nor the buyer has ever seen the car. And as soon as he gets from Fort William the return of the exact weight of and railroad freight and charges on the car he is bound to forward you the balance due you after his commission is allowed for. By the notice to "advise" you will get your returns much quicker than if that is omitted. Or you may ship through your local banker, and get from him an advance on the security of the shipping bill which you put into his hands. In that case the returns must be made to him, not to you, and he will in due course settle with the

safe in dealing with him.

There is one point in this connection that we think it well to refer to here. There is hardly one of the first rate elevators built in recent years that has not the means of cleaning a load of farmer's wheat in five minutes and so enabling him to hang on his empty bags to the return spouts and take all the cleanings home with him. The value of this arrangement every sensible man will appreciate. In many of the elevators the grain can also be crushed as well.

—Apropos the question of the market for Alberta-raised hogs, touched upon in the article on hog raising in Alberta, in our Sept. 5th issue, we have just been assured in an interview with a representative of P. Burns & Co., Calgary, that the amount of pork raised for sale in Alberta and British Columbia is only a shadow of the whole amount annually consumed. In fact, our informant assures us that the entire amount of pork offered at all Alberta points would not supply the trade of that firm alone for six months in the year. So long as the Western buyers of meats have to visit Ontario and the United States to spend so much good money for bacon, we think the question merits a good deal of careful, hard-headed thinking for Alberta farmers.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Grain Dealer.

G. M., Belmont, Man.: "I would like to know the name of a good grain merchant in Winnipeg, as I wish to write to him about handling grain by the car load."

Answer.—Try Thompson, Sons & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Amount of Butter.

T. Marchington, Plumas, Man.: "How much butter should there be in one hundred pounds of butter fat?"

Answer.—In making butter a certain amount of water and salt are added to the butter fat. The average amount of water and salt in the butter made at the World's Fair was: Water, 11.57 per cent.; salt, 2.78 per cent.; total 14.35 per cent. At this rate 100 pounds of butter fat would make 116.3 lbs. of butter. This is a comparatively dry butter. Where more water is incorporated in working it the percentage other than fat may run up to 20. In such a case the 100 lbs. of fat would make 125 lbs. of butter. If there is any general rule it is to add one-sixth of the weight of the butter fat to get the amount of butter made. This agrees closely with the results obtained at the World's Fair.

Cucumbers—Cotton Tree Slips.

Reader, Arrow River: "1. Can you give me any information in regard to cucumbers which grow to an inch in length, turn yellow and drop off the vines. I picked several large ones off the same vines. 2. What is the best time to take slips off a cotton tree?"

Answer.—1. We are pretty certain that the sole cause was the want of proper watering. Nature, when she finds herself overloaded with fruit she cannot bring to maturity, sacrifices a part to save the rest. You have

most likely neglected to furnish enough water, some warm day or days, and the fruit perished much more for want of water than want of food. It is very unlikely that there was any disease present.

2. When the wood is fully ripe and before freezing time. Tie them in bundles and bury in the ground or, preferably, set them in a cellar where they will callous and be fit to plant in spring.

Wants an Agricultural College.

Harry Wells, Roland, Man.: "In your issue of August 20th you asked, 'Are we ready for an Agricultural College?' and go on to say that if we had the college we could not fill it with students, drawing your conclusions from the state of affairs at Guelph Agricultural College. You asked, 'If Ontario with her population could not give her college as full attendance as desired, then what could Manitoba with her population do toward filling that kind of college with students?'

"I feel deeply interested in this Agricultural College question, and wish I were able to do it justice. However, I can say this, that I think an agricultural college is just what we need, and that we are ready for it. Here are a few points which I have been thinking over, and that bear upon the question:—

"1. Manitoba is strictly an agricultural country, therefore it is not reasonable to say that an agricultural education is the most suitable education here?

"2. Why can we not fill an agricultural college? We can fill Wesley, Manitoba, St. John's, or the business college easily enough, and fill them, too, with scores, perhaps hundreds, of country boys.

"3. I believe that hundreds of farmers' sons are determined to have a college course of some kind. They think that their life is not complete until they have secured one. Therefore, not having as good a chance to secure an agricultural education as a literary education, they choose the latter and often educate themselves off the farm. Hundreds of country boys in Manitoba have a sort of restless feeling, and think that a college course is essential in order to keep up with the times. I believe that the majority of these boys would take naturally to an agricultural college were it established.

"4. I believe, too, that if we had an agricultural college we would have students from all the Northwest, the Northern States, and probably from the Eastern Provinces. Hundreds of young men every year are immigrating into Manitoba from the Eastern Provinces and the Northern States, and I believe that many of these would take a course in our college as a start in the agricultural line. The Nor-West Farmer also suggested sending our young men to Ontario or the States in order to learn agi-

culture. I don't like this idea. I think it far better to have a college of our own, so that we can suit the education to the country. The general principles of an agricultural education would be the same in both countries, but many important things, adapted to this country alone, would be taught here that would not be spoken of at Guelph. Farming in this country and in Ontario are in many respects quite different. What we want is an education in Manitoba agriculture."

Threshers' Weights.

Subscriber, Treherne, Man.: "1. Are the weights that are sent out on complete threshing outfits accurate enough to charge so much per bushel and collect same by law? 2. Should said weights be tested yearly and by whom?"

Answer.—We believe it was once decided that a farmer who, after getting all his grain threshed by "thresher's measure," refused to pay, could wriggle out of his paying under cover of the Dominion laws on weights and measures. But we prefer to answer the question here in our own way. There are at least three ways to pay for threshing. One is to pay by the amount of clean wheat after the crop has gone through the elevator. That is the only way that can properly fix the amount of wheat that has been threshed. But the question at once comes up, "Why should a thresher handle several pounds per bushel of dirt and foul seeds for nothing, because the farmer for whom he works is a sloven and turns out crops like that?" If there are two or three pounds in each bushel of white caps and shorts, that amount would be deducted from the thresher's bill; but as a matter of fact most of the dirt that is found in the sack is not due to imperfect dressing by the machine. Any decent machine will make a clean job of a clean crop within a pound or so.

Whether the grain is to be charged for by weight or by the measured bushel is a matter to be arranged between the parties beforehand whenever there is risk of misunderstanding. Another way is to go by the weighing apparatus attached to the machine. That is liable to go wrong and it may be desirable that it should be checked, either by weighing its returns on another scale, or by referring to the Government Inspector of Weights and Measures.

A third way is to agree before starting to take a full bag from the mill as equal to two bushels of wheat and so on for other grain. By this plan allowances can be arranged for regarding dirt and foul seeds. We are not in the way of dispensing justice at any regular stand, but we hold that by the rule of common sense, if a man takes away a load from the machine that has been measured in this way, raising no objection

to the quantity, he is bound to pay for it, and the judge who gives that man the chance to wriggle out afterwards wants a little infusion of common sense injected into his knowledge box.

Lastly we think that it would be no loss to the country if threshers insisted on being paid for all they thresh, whether weeds or grain. And we think the elevator man is not bound to pay attention to the threshers' quantities, although as a rule we believe there would be only trifling differences in their returns from the same grain. The elevator scales properly handled are the safest tests of weight and if they don't come up exactly to the thresher's quantities, it is most likely to be from a defect at the first stage of weighing.

Of course some low down schemer may contrive to find flaws in our deliverance on this question, but we think it will have the support of all honest and sensible men.

Book on Steam Engineering.

Subscriber, Birtle, Man.: "Can you let me know where I can get a book on steam engineering and the price of it?"

Answer.—We can supply you with a copy of "Roper's Instructions and Suggestions for Engineers and Firemen." Price \$2.00. This is a general work, but if it is farm engine work and especially a traction engine that you wish to know about, we would recommend "The Traction Engine, its Use and Abuse." Price \$1.00, from this office.

Perennial Sow Thistle.

T. W. Knowles writes: "I should like to know something about the perennial sow thistle. It is new here, but increasing fast and is a bad one."

Answer.—The people of Eastern Manitoba may soon know a good deal more about it than they want to, for it is said to be spreading at various points. Its leaves and stalks are full of a milky juice and it grows very freely. It is propagated by seed and by creeping root stocks. It flowers from June onwards and the seeds are ripe in August. In habit it resembles the ordinary Canadian thistle, spreads in the same way and must be killed by much the same methods. The first point is to prevent it forming seed and then to keep it down by continual cutting below the surface so as to prevent its forming leaves, by which it can take in nourishment from the atmosphere. If there is only a small patch, cover it with a dung heap or straw pile for a year or two. We shall be glad to hear from those who have it on their land. The lower leaves of the plants lie close on the ground and where the thistle is at all thick it soon smothers out all crop and takes entire possession of the ground.

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Experience With Cement.

E. H. Muir, High Bluff, Man.: "In reply to your reader of Starbuck, re Excelsior cement, I would say that I have this summer used one and a half car loads of this cement and it has given perfect satisfaction so far. I built a basement wall 44 x 70 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with root houses under approach to barn 14 x 26 also floors in basement. I used Portland cement for top coat in horse stable floor, but would not do so again as I consider it an unnecessary expense, as X L C R is just as hard and much cheaper."

A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.: "In your issue of August 20th you ask for the opinion of any who have used the Excelsior cement made at Arnold, Man. In my stable the stock face the walls with a centre passage. The stalls under stock and the gutter were of stone and dirt between, which cut into holes. I bought six barrels of that cement and put in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches of gravel concrete 1 to 6, with a top layer of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches 1 to 3 well rammed down, and by covering it with boards we went over it with the horses to their stalls in a week after it was put down. It is now like a solid stone from one end to the other. I consider it fully equal to the Ontario hydraulic cement."

L. I. Bohier, Hayfield, Man.: "I notice in a recent issue an inquiry from 'Reader,' Starbuck, re Manitoba cement, and as I have had some experience with it this season, I thought I would let you have it. I built for my father, this summer, the walls of a concrete house, 32 feet square and 27 feet high, from foundation to plate. The basement walls were 12 inches thick, first story 10 inches, and second story eight inches. Also a cross wall in basement, 27 feet long and seven feet high and eight inches thick. We mixed the concrete 6 to 1, using clean, coarse gravel and ramming broken stone in the centre of wall. We used, for the walls, 110 barrels of cement and, with the assistance of four men, none of them having any experience of this kind of work, I put the walls up in about 25 days. We also lost a couple of days with work not properly belonging to us, such as putting in joists. Could build another much quicker, as I am acquainted now with the details. All the expert help I got was one day from Mr. Geo. Agar, of Rounthwaite, though I had seen a little of it done and got a good deal of instruction from experts. In regard to the quality of the cement, it seems to set very quickly and get very hard. Experienced men who have seen the walls I put up pronounce them first-class. Compared with other cements which I have seen, I think it is fully equal, if not superior, to any of the eastern natural cements. We also put in a cistern, nine feet deep and six feet in diameter, using about six barrels of cement; this also is O.K. In regard to floors, I have not much experience as yet. I put the floor in a part of the cellar last week, 15 x 23 feet, first course 6 to 1, about two inches deep, then a course of broken stone, then a course of 2 to 1, all thoroughly rammed and the top floated smooth. This is about as hard as stone now and I think it will be very satisfactory. I used about a barrel to every 45 square feet of surface; will put in the rest when I get time. In regard to cost—I do not think it is any cheaper than a stone wall, but I consider it a great deal better, the chief difficulty is getting good gravel, without which you cannot make a job. Our cement was made at Arnold by the Manitoba Union Miling Co."

Galvanized Wire.

John S. Devereil, Duhamel, Alta.: "Kindly tell me through your paper which you consider best, the galvanized or black painted barbed wire. Some people here claim that the galvanized wire is too brittle owing to the process of galvanizing and if stretched tight is liable to break during cold weather, while others again claim that the painted wire rusts and rots, and in a few years is practically worn out. I have had a galvanized wire fence up now through three winters and so far have nothing to complain of, but as I shall be using a good deal more wire in the near future, I should be glad of your opinion or of any of the readers of your paper on the subject. 2. I presume the disc plough described in your last issue is for stuhle only and not breaking."

Answer.—1. Your own experience is a pretty satisfactory answer to the question. An expert here says that galvanizing has a tendency to make the wire less brittle. Japanese wire soon begins to rust and decay. In fact the best dealers won't handle it.

2. The plow described in a previous issue is for stuhle land. It may do breaking, but that point is not decided as yet.

Cow Pox.

A Reader, Arrow River Man.: "I was glad to see the question about cow pox in your issue of August 20, as I have had a cow troubled with the same. I used a mixture of carbolic acid, glycerine and water. Any one milking the cow at this time should be very careful not to get the pox into cuts on the hands, as the results are most unpleasant."

Note.—The hands should be washed after milking a cow troubled with cow pox, before milking another, for fear of carrying infection; or the afflicted cow should be milked last.

Notes from Cardston, Alta.

Thos. H. Weiford, Cardston, Alta.: "Many thanks for your favor of August 12th, concerning farmers' elevators. I have read it with pleasure, and trust that the profit will come later on. We farmers of this section of country are somewhat isolated from railroad facilities, being somewhat near fifty miles from a standard gauge track, and fifteen miles from a narrow gauge one.

This season will find us with quite a large surplus of grain of both wheat and oats, and of a very good quality. The question that concerns us now is what shall we do with the surplus. Some few favor building an elevator for storing for the time being. Others are in favor of building a roller mill and an elevator combined. The latter I am very much in favor of, on the co-operative plan, of course. I think there will not be much trouble in getting rid of our crop on the truck and trade proposition, but we don't want that, we want to be established on a cash basis so as to pay as we go, and go where we please, and if the farmers of any locality will stick together they can bring it about.

We had quite a heavy snowfall here early in September. It did considerable damage to crops not yet harvested, laying them so as to make it difficult to gather, and delaying the stacking of that already harvested.

There has been quite a lot of fall wheat sown this season. Not much if it has made its appearance above ground, as it was on spring breaking, because it has been very dry until the above-mentioned storm.

The Nor-West Farmer arrives regularly, is much sought after and read by all the family."

Still Another for the Tread Power.

Jas. McDiarmid, Poplar Lake, Alta.: "In your issue of June 5th John Canuck says he wants to answer a few of Alex. McLay's criticisms on the steam engine. As far as I can judge by his article he has shown that the steam engine is far from being perfect.

"John Canuck has now explained all that is known on that point. His explanation is only copied from the Engineer's Manual, which shows that there is considerable waste of power in many ways. He does not consider the small steam engine as an ideal power for the farm, but goes on to say that he 'considers the tread power cruelty to animals.' Modern tread powers are now made which are not considered to be cruel on animals by any means. Many are being used here and giving good satisfaction.

"Three-horse tread powers are running horses that will thresh 1,000 bushels of oats per day, and clean them fit for market. The horses operating this machine only weigh about eleven or twelve hundredweight, and were in very poor condition when they commenced threshing. They were kept steady at work and soon got in first class condition. No one thought it cruel to use them who saw them at work. They had no sore shoulders nor no ones eternally whipping them up to their work. All went along like clock-work, without any one to look after them. Seemingly, John Canuck is an engineer. Will he kindly tell us how much oats a three-horse power steam engine will thresh in a day of 10 hours?

"A tread costs more than a sweep power, but will develop nearly double the power with the same animals. The tread power takes up a small space and is easily moved from place to place. While the sweep power is nearly always out of doors and horses and driver are thus exposed to all weathers. The tread power is a long lived machine and horses, bulls, calves, sheep and dogs are all easily taught to work it.

"John Canuck says Mr. McLay was used to walking on level ground, but if he walked up hill for one day he would have quite a different feeling at night. I would sooner walk all day on the modern tread power carrying my own weight than pull a load over muddy roads up hill and down. Remember, horses don't always get level grades working on the farm or teaming. I am sorry to say too many horses are worked with sore shoulders whose owners ought to be fined for using them in that condition.

"I have herded sheep in the hills of Scotland and climbed them many a day, but never heard any one say it was cruelty to make us do so. Mountainous countries have always developed the best specimens of men and women and history goes to prove that when they were called on to fight for their king and country they could always lick the tar out of the man who always walked on level ground. So what is required to develop good horses is the same treatment.

"John Canuck says the wind mill is the ideal power for the farm—it will drive an electric generator which will charge a set of storage batteries or accumulator. The electricity can be stored and used in small quantities if desired. By having a small motor all the things mentioned in Mr. McLay's first letter can be used whether the wind blows or not. Electricity is too complicated yet to be used among common people, and at present would cost too much for the average farmer. But I have no doubt that eventually this will be the power mostly utilized."

"The modern tread power for simplicity can't be beaten at present and will always give a steady power. It has governors which, if the belt comes off, will apply the break and save horses from being injured."

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

The RAYMOND



STILL THE MOST POPULAR AND MOST RELIABLE

Family Sewing Machine

On the Canadian Market, after a continuously successful record of nearly forty years.

The steadily increasing demand for the Raymond has necessitated the recent enlargement of old premises and building of new, all of which are being run to their full capacity.

THE 1901 "RAYMOND" is unsurpassed for style, finish or utility. The above is a cut of STYLE "DROP HEAD." The other styles are "Cabinet," seven-drawer with cover, five-drawer with cover, and three-drawer with cover. In all, five styles, finished in the best quarter-cut oak. For sale in all the leading towns and cities in the Dominion.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Raymond Mfg. Co., Ltd.

GUELPH, ONTARIO.

JOSEPH A. MERRICK, BOX 518, WINNIPEG, MAN.
General Agent for Manitoba, N.W.T., and B.C.

Gurney Foundry Co.

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Most Complete and Up-to-date Line of
Air Tight and Hot Blast Stoves

In the World.



Our OXFORD AIR BLAST is a Stove of unique construction and a powerful heater. Has no blast pipe to burn out castings. Bottom is a one-piece solid cast iron, strictly air tight. Body is made of 18 gauge heavy boiler iron—mirror finish.



ARGUMENT.

A proof of the efficiency of our principal of hot blast construction is easily made in the following manner:

Start a fire by filling the fire-pot with coal; place kindling wood on top of the coal, then place a lighted piece of paper on top of the kindling; close bottom draft and open top of air blast draft and your fire will kindle in this manner, proving conclusively our system to be perfect.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

A New Eight Furrow Steam Plow.

The large areas under cultivation in this western country offer favorable opportunities for the application of steam to the work of cultivating the land that do not exist in all countries. From time to time attempts have been made to introduce steam plows so as to do away with horses and increase the amount of land that can be expeditiously handled. Various have been these contrivances but so far they have as a rule failed and horse flesh has had to be again employed. In a country where so many threshing engines are lying idle a great part of the year it seems too bad that they could not be utilized in some way to assist in working the land. Ingenious farmers have arranged several gang plows together to be drawn by a traction engine and in some cases this has worked well, but there is always the trouble about getting a heavy traction engine over soft land and of unduly compacting the soil from the weight of the engine.

Steam cultivation has been followed for years in England and other countries and now a new plow has been placed on the market which may be adapted for work in this country. The accompanying illustration shows the new plow, which is designed to be drawn backwards and forwards across the field on a cable by what in England is called "the round about tackle." Any farm engine can be used to drive the cable and thus a use found for the idle engines.

The plow, as the illustration shows, is made up of eight single plows each being free to move up and down with any inequalities in the land. Each plow really consists of two plows, one above the other, and a close examination will show that the mould board of the upper plow is on the

while away secured the general agency for Manitoba and Territories for the celebrated Rushford wagons. The hubs of these wagons are ironclad, the iron being put on under hydraulic pressure of 20 tons to the square inch.

The Balfour Implement Co. report a clearing demand for farm wagons, also a good demand for plows. Mr. Balfour visited the Minnesota State fair and secured other valuable agencies which they will add to their line of goods for the season of 1902. The demand for the Canadian Airmotor wind mills is also up-to-date, and that for farm sleighs is much in excess of last season.

The Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co., manufacturers of the American Champion harvesting machines, report that the later trade in the Territories has surpassed their expectations and they were short of goods just at the last minute, the distance being so great that the goods could not reach there in time to supply the extraordinary demand at the opening of harvest.

W. H. Joseph, representing the Bradley Manufacturing Co., of Bradley, Ill., arrived in the city last week. Mr. Joseph expects to remain in the country for about three months, and will be with A. C. McRae & Co., looking after the plow department of their business. Mrs. Joseph and family accompanies him, and will remain in the city during their stay in the country.

The Canadian Moline Plow Co. have on exhibition at their office, 150 Princess St., a bronze statue of a flying Dutchman standing on a stump holding in his right hand an ear of corn. This is a production of the trade mark of the Moline Plow Co., of Moline, Ill., and while corn is king down there we respectfully suggest that wheat is king here and that the Canadian Moline Plow Co. should exchange their corn cob for a sheaf of wheat.

J. R. Norris, manager Gaar, Scott & Co., says while they have done a large business this season, telegraph orders are coming in from all sections of Manitoba and the Territories for threshing rigs, and asking for delivery as late as October 1st. The Win-

mort walls in all the northwestern states, and is rapidly coming into general use in Manitoba, having been used in Winnipeg on the Baker block, John Leslie block, Canadian Northern railway offices, Clement block, Y. M. C. A. building, University building, and a large number of the best residential houses. Their works are located at Arnold for cement, and at Gypsumville, at the head of Lake Manitoba, for the hard wall plaster and plaster of paris, while their head office is in the Grain Exchange building, Winnipeg.

PHOTOS WANTED.

The Nor-West Farmer would like to receive photos of farm scenes, live stock, etc., from any of our readers in different sections of Western Canada. The better the photo the better half-tone engraving it will make. In sending photos through the mails, see that they are wrapped so as not to be creased when received by us. Always write the title on the back, and state if photo is to be returned after being used. The Farmer has its own artist, but it is impossible for him to cover the whole of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories during the summer months, and we trust our subscribers will send in a good batch of interesting farm and ranch views in Western Canada.

Andrew Todd, Milestone, Assa., sends us two heads of oats grown on his farm on the Soo line this year. One head measured nearly 22 inches in length and the other is but little short of it. Both are well loaded with heavy plump grain. This is but a sample from this district, and shows what a fine country has lain idle so long. However it is rapidly filling up now with capital settlers.

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

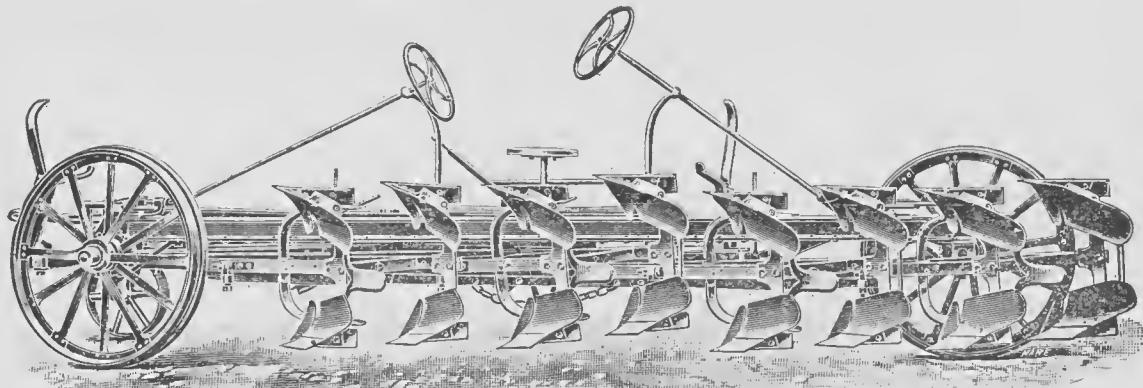
A Sad Letter From a Lady Whose Husband Was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him With a Secret Remedy.



"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvelous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly, and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price, sent in plain, sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Address The Samaria Remedy Co., 31 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.



A NEW EIGHT FURROW TURN ROUND STEAM PLOW.

opposite side of the beam to the one below it. When the plow has been drawn across the field and reaches the end it is turned round ready to start again, each individual section, consisting of the upper and lower plow, is quickly reversed by means of a lever, and the upper plow takes the place of the lower one, ready to throw the furrow the right way and the plow is started back across the field with but little more lost time than with an ordinary walking plow. This lever is connected by cogged wheels with a bar which runs across the machine and is connected with the draw bars of the plows. Its operation is simple and sure. When rightly handled this plow is capable of turning over four acres an hour, or forty acres in a ten hour day. A photograph fails to show the completeness of all the mechanism of the plow and the excellent arrangements for steering and gauging the depth of the work done. This plow is being introduced in the west by F. T. Bagshawe, Winnipeg. (Advt.)

W. A. Cavanaugh, of the McCormick Co., is spending a well-earned holiday in the south. He is expected back in about a week.

The Manitoba Union Mining Company's boat on Lake Manitoba, steamer "Petrel," is doing a constantly increasing business with the settlers along the lake.

Mr. Krebs, general inspector of agencies of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., of Chicago, is spending a few days in the city in the interests of his firm. Mr. Krebs is well satisfied with the results of this year's business in this country.

Messrs. Johnston & Stewart, of this city, report that business with them for the past season has been extremely good and is still keeping up, their sales in plows and wagons having been large. Orders for sleighs and cutters have commenced to come in rapidly.

A. C. McRae has just returned from a business trip to the south and east, and

nipeg branch are ordering from the factory every day but they go as fast as they arrive. They are going to keep them coming as long as there is use for them this fall, to help save the crop.

R. J. Whyte, assistant general manager of the Frost & Wood Co., of Smith's Falls, Ont., spent last week in the city with J. E. Ruby, the manager for Manitoba and the Territories. Mr. Whyte expresses himself as well pleased with the results of their business in this country. The company are making extensive additions to their plant this year and will be in a position to do a largely increased business for next year. Mr. Whyte is now on a visit to Banff and will return to the city next week on his way home.

Mr. Jackson, representative of the Rock Island Plow Co., Rock Island, Ill., has spent the last month with their Manitoba agent, John Stevens, Princess St., Winnipeg. In visiting the local agencies throughout Alberta, Assinibina and Manitoba. Mr. Jackson is immensely delighted with this country and the business that is being done in his goods. He thinks, too, that the possibilities before this country are not appreciated by Canadians and prophesies that next year we will see a very heavy immigration from the United States. Farmers are talking about this country all over the States and getting ready to take advantage of the cheap land there is to be had here.

The Manitoba Union Mining Company, Ltd., report that their sales of cement, hard wall plaster and plaster of paris, have exceeded their expectations for this season and the success that has met their efforts so far is indicated by the numerous enquiries and advance orders for next spring shipments. The company are figuring on increased facilities for the handling of this business, and will be in a position to promptly fill all orders. The cement has been used to great advantage in the making of foundations, cellar floors, barn floors, concrete houses and sidewalks. Wherever used it has proved successful. The hard-wall plaster has taken the place of lime



**VINCENT & MACPHERSON,
UNDERTAKERS
and
EMBALMERS**
Rosser Ave. - BRANDON.

We have the best assorted stock of FURNITURE in the west. Write us for prices.

AUER GAS LAMP
No. 9
MAKES ITS OWN GAS.
200 CANDLE POWER.
PERFECTION FOR HOME OR STORE USE.

No wiring, or piping, yet beats gas and Electricity. Cheaper than oil. Never out of order. Gives a delightfully soft light which does not strain the eyes. Free descriptive catalogue. Write for it.

AUER LIGHT CO., MAKERS, MONTREAL.



Fall Fairs.

Maple Creek	Sept. 23-24.
Churchbridge	Sept. 25.
Little Cut Arm & Qu'Appelle	Sept. 25.
South Saskatchewan, at St. Louis	Sept. 25.
Cranbrook, B.C.	Sept. 25-27.
Birtle	Sept. 26.
Innisfail	Sept. 26.
Emerson	Sept. 24 and 25.
Dauphin	Sept. 25-27.
Kamloops	Sept. 25-27.
Ballur	Sept. 26 and 27.
Kinistino (Carrot River)	*Sept. 27.
Lofherg (Rathbun and Logberg)	*Sept. 27.
Morden	Sept. 27.
Carlyle	Sept. 28.
Fort Saskatchewan	Sept. 28.
Strathcona	*Sept. 30 or Oct. 1.
Salcoats	Oct. 1.
Macgregor	Oct. 1 and 2.
New Westminster, B.C.	Oct. 1-4.
Victoria, B.C.	Oct. 1 to 5.
Alameda	Oct. 2.
Hartney	Oct. 2.
Meadow Loo (Woodlands No. 1)	Oct. 2.
Mouse Jaw	Oct. 2.
Olds	Oct. 2.
Russell	Oct. 2.
St. Andrews	Oct. 2-3.
Posthorne	Oct. 3.
Swan Lake	Oct. 3.
Headings	Oct. 3-4.
Swan River	Oct. 3 and 4.
Carnduff	Oct. 4.
Cartwright	Oct. 4.
Gainsboro	Oct. 5.
Deloraine	Oct. 8-9.
Kildonan	Oct. 8-9.
Red Deer	Oct. 8-9.
Elkhorn	Oct. 9 and 10.
Killarney	Oct. 9 and 10.
Rockwood (Stonewall)	Oct. 9 and 10.
Gladstone	Oct. 10.
Boisbriant	Oct. 10-11.
Pilot Mound	Oct. 15-16.
Lacombe (Fall Fair)	Oct. 18.
Oak Lake	Oct. 18.

*Approximately.

SHOW AT LETHBRIDGE.

This, the fifth annual show of the local agricultural society, was held on September 4th and 5th. The entries nearly doubled those of last year, but the weather was most discouraging and the out door sports could not be carried out owing to a fall of wet snow from the west. For the same cause the attendance was much smaller than it ought to have been. John A. Turner, Millarville, judged the live stock. There was a good turnout of horses, but the cattle were very short in numbers. We give the awards so far as supplied by the local paper:

Livestock—Brood mare, with foal at foot—1 E. T. Saunders, 2 H. Henderson. Foal of 1901—1 H. Case. Colt or filly, two or three years old, halter broken—1 H. Case, 2 S. Jones. Colt or filly, one year old, halter broken—1 S. Jones. Single driver in harness—1 S. Jones. Saddle horse, to be ridden—1 H. Case, 2 S. Jones. Saddle pony 14.2 hands or under—1 H. Henderson, 2 Gladstone Hardie.

Heavy Draft and Agricultural—Brood mare, foal at foot—1 W. Hutton, 2 T. Childs. Foal of 1901—1 T. Childs, 2 W. Hutton. Colt or filly, one year old, halter broken—1 W. Hutton. Best heavy draft team to waggon over 2,500 pounds—1 J. Brodie, 2 L. P. Tuff.

Grade Cattle—Cow, three years or over, milking or in calf—1 H. Watson, 2 S. Jones. Heifer, two or three years old—1 J. Reed. Heifer, steer or hul—calf—1 and 2 O. Delay.

There was a good showing of poultry and the prizes were well distributed. For grain grown under irrigation T. R. Faddis was first. For Red Fife wheat and other grains T. R. Faddis and J. Reed divided the honors. For best collection of vegetables and field roots grown under irrigation, J. Reed. There was a very large display of field roots and vegetables.

Dairy products—Crock or tub butter, 20 lbs or over—2 Mrs. C. W. Lowther. Five 1 lb rolls or prints—1 Convent. 2 Rev. Mrs. White. Three lbs in prints—1 Rev. Mrs. White. 2 Mrs. C. W. Lowther.

The collection of ladies' work was large and would be the ladies of the convent making a beautiful display.

SAMANTHA AT WOLSELEY FAIR.

An outspoken old lady, not the first of the name, gives in the local paper a little free talk on the recently held fair, parts of which we reproduce. There is a good deal of "body" in her remarks, and it is in line with what we had to say recently about one-day shows.

"Dear me; what's the use of scatterin'?" half day show over two days? It's puttin' the butter on too thin, even groutin' that it was good butter to start with.

"Look at the prize list. Maybe it's all right an maybe it isn't; but it's comical, anyway. Guess the directors' wives didn't hev much say in the makin' of it; or if they had they showed an amasin' amount of generosity towards the men folks. Ge whizz! \$34 prizes for cattle and hosses and \$62 for

the whole shootin' match in the ladies' department. Well, maybe if you count in Miscellaneous and plants and flowers they might have the chance of winnin' a few more dollars. But look at the prizes: Quilt, patched, 75c., 50c.; dinin' table mats, ditto, ditto, etc., etc. Well, p'raps it's fair, I dunno.

"But there were attractions to the tune of \$260. Very good, but how a green trot, pony race, open trot or open run is to improve our farming methods or to increase the number of 'Solomon's virtuous wimmen' is not just clear to me; but p'raps it's all right.

"Printer's ink must hev been scarce round where the directors were. Why, two weeks before the show happened, five hosses out of ten in the district didn't know there were goin' to be a show in Wolseley, and didn't know whether they were goin' to get a holiday or not. Why didn't the directors advertise, advertise and advertise in the Sun and News? They'd hev reaped han'fuls of money in return. But it's 'live and learn,' you know, and p'raps if anyone lives long enough they will see a show in Wolseley that will astonish the world. Well so long and good-hye for the present."

Samantha's style of criticism may not apply to every fair in the country with equal force on every point, but it will do no harm to directors of all country fairs to take a careful look at her remarks and see how they fit.

PINCHIER CREEK.

This show was held on Sept. 9th. The turnout of horses was very good but bad weather on the days before the show kept the host of the cattle away. J. Herron had first for Clydesdale stallion and also for best stallion on the ground. Mr. Herron winning a good place for the Clydes in public favor. G. W. Buchanan was first with a capital Percheron stallion. F. Pelleter took first for heavy draft mare, and W. Cook for carriage team. E. G. Amhrose got first for his single driver, H. Jenkins getting second. A. M. Morden took first prize for saddle horses, M. McLeod second. Some good animals were shown in this competition. A. C. Kemmis' May Queen, ridden by Miss Fluton, took the ladies' saddle horse prize. H. Gunn's Sport, ridden by Miss Morden being second. H. Smith took the boys' pony race. C. Clarkson second.

F. Levesque, J. Goodreau and C. Kettles divided the prizes for cattle. C. Kettles had all for swine.

C. Kettles had firsts for wheat and oats. For butter M. Hovle and A. E. Cox had firsts. J. McRae and C. Kettles seconds.

The garden produce was abundant and excellent. There was also a good collection of household products and fancy work. The entertainment wound up with a dance.

A Year's Grain Inspection.

The annual report of David Horn, Chief Grain Inspector for Winnipeg district, shows how severe was the shortage in last year's crop. The shortage in quality was even more striking.

Grain inspected for twelve months, Sept., 1900, to August 31, 1901:—

Grade.	Cars.	Bushels.
One hard	1,192	939,360
Two hard	2,188	1,876,049
One northern	10	8,300
One white Fife	10	8,300
Three hard	4,665	3,871,950
Two northern	14	11,620
Two white Fife	1	820
One spring	1	830
Three northern	165	87,980
One frosted	3	2,490
Two frosted	1	830
Seed	1	830
Rejected	34	28,220
Rejected (one)	137	113,710
Rejected (two)	66	54,780

Don't Forget

That a

GOOD WATCH

Is the most reliable friend you can have. It keeps you posted how the day is going and never tells lies. To get such a friend write direct to us, stating what you would like and we will be pleased to give you all the information necessary.

Perhaps its a Ring you want?

Well, we have so many it is impossible to particularize, so Write, Write, Write.

D. R. Dingwall, Ltd.

TWO STORES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

424 584 Main Street,

Winnipeg, Man.

Condemned	67	55,610	four years may be given in this connection.
No grade	6,390	5,303,700	They ran as follows:—
Totals	14,886	12,355,380	Acres Av. Yield. Total
At Winnipeg	13,111	10,882,130	Harvested. Bus. Bus.
At Emerson	1,775	1,473,250	1900 ... 1,457,396 8.9 13,025,252
Total oats	448	537,600	1899 ... 1,629,995 17.1 27,922,230
Total barley	23	28,000	1898 ... 1,488,232 17.01 25,313,745
Total flax seed	43	35,690	1897 ... 1,290,882 14.14 18,261,950
Total	15,405	12,956,670	For the Territories the crop year of 1900, as gathered from the threshers' hooks, was 1,028,394 bushels from 412,864 acres.

Pretty nearly half of the whole wheat crop was of the lowest grades.

For the twelve months ending Aug. 31st, 1900, the inspections were:—Cars—1 hard, 23,268; 2 hard, 4,267; 3 hard, 1,860; 1 northern, 723; 2 northern, 76; 3 northern, 36; 1 white Fife, 36; 2 white Fife, 4; 1 spring, 18; 1 frosted, 371; 2 frosted, 117; 3 frosted, 31; rejected 1, 628; rejected 2, 425; no grade, 688; condemned, 80; rejected, 10; feed, 13. Total cars wheat, 32,725.

Of these there were inspected at Winnipeg 28,035 cars; at Emerson 4,690.

The total inspections for the year were: Wheat, 32,725 cars; oats, 763; barley, 102; flax, 73. Total 33,663 cars.

Taking the average load of a car at 830 bushels, we have the 27,161,750 bushels wheat that passed Winnipeg inspection in the first year under the method introduced by the new Grain Inspections Act.

The crop returns of Manitoba for the last

four years may be given in this connection. They ran as follows:—

Acres Av. Yield. Total

Harvested. Bus. Bus.

1900 ... 1,457,396 8.9 13,025,252

1899 ... 1,629,995 17.1 27,922,230

1898 ... 1,488,232 17.01 25,313,745

1897 ... 1,290,882 14.14 18,261,950

For the Territories the crop year of 1900, as gathered from the threshers' hooks, was 1,028,394 bushels from 412,864 acres.

For 1899 the yield on the same authority, is put at 6,915,623 bushels from 363,523 acres.

The crop returns of Manitoba depend for their accuracy solely on the judgment of the local reporters. The western method might with advantage be extended to Manitoba.

During a wind storm Richard Blackwell was hauling sheaves to the separator on the farm of Robt. Little, Springhill, a spark from the engine set his load of sheaves on fire at the separator. He jumped to the ground and drove the team away from the separator. Water from the tank was poured on the burning mass, saving the wagon and team, only one horse being slightly injured.

A \$3000 STOCK BOOK FREE

We Will Mail You a Copy Free, ~~if~~ Postage Prepaid, if You Answer 3 Questions:

1st.—Did you ever use "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves, Lambs or Pigs? 2d.—How many head do you own? 3d.—Name this paper.

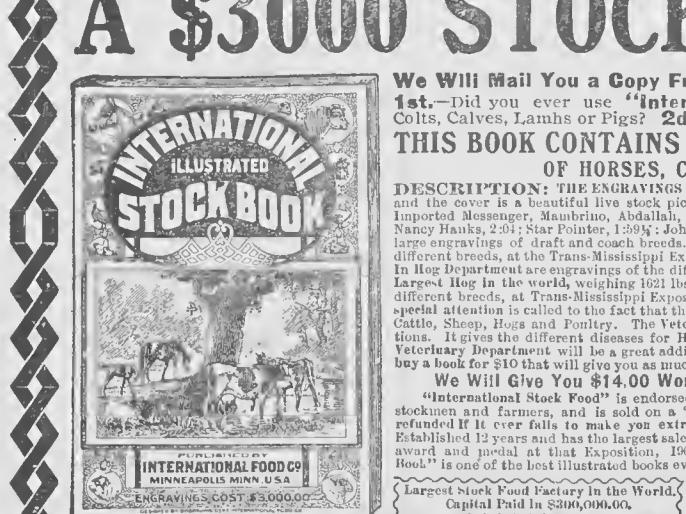
THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 FINE, LARGE, COLORED ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, POULTRY, ETC.

DESCRIPTION: The ENGRAVINGS COST US \$3000 and were made by our own artists. The book is 9 1/2 x 6 1/2 ins. and the cover is a beautiful live stock picture printed in 6 brilliant colors. In Horse Department are fine engravings of Imported Messenger, Maubrino, Abdallah, Rysdyks' Hambletonian, Nutwood, 2:183; Robert J., 2:013; Directum, 2:054; Nancy Hanks, 2:04; Star Pointer, 1:59 1/2; Johnson, 2:00 1/2; George Wilkes, 2:22; Alex, 2:03 1/2, and many others. It contains 20 large engravings of draft and coach breeds. In Cattle Department are large engravings of the leading prize winners, of the different breeds, at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Also the Largest Cow in the world, weighing 2970 lbs. and 6 feet tall. In Hog Department are engravings of the different breeds and the latest scientific facts in regard to Hog Cholera. Also the Largest Hog in the world, weighing 1621 lbs. In Sheep Department are extra good engravings of the prize winners, of the different breeds, at Trans-Mississippi Exposition. In Poultry Department are engravings of the different breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. The Veterinary Department is very practical and contains extra fine veterinary illustrations. It gives the different diseases for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry, and tells what to do for each. The Veterinary Department will be a great addition to your live stock library and will save you hundreds of dollars. You cannot buy a book for \$10 that will give you as much practical information and as many fine colored engravings of noted animals.

We Will Give You \$14.00 Worth of "International Stock Food" If Book is Not As Stated.

"International Stock Food" is endorsed by over 100 leading "Farm Papers" and is used and endorsed by over 500,000 stockmen and farmers, and is sold on a "spot cash guarantee" by over 20,000 dealers. Your money will always be refunded if it ever fails to make you extra profit in growing, fattening, milking, or in keeping your stock healthy. Established 12 years and has the largest sale. Included in the United States Government exhibit at Paris and won the highest award and medal at that Exposition, 1900. The editor of this book will tell you that "International Stock Book" is one of the best illustrated books ever published. Most of the illustrations are of noted animals.

Answer the 3 Questions and write for this Book to  INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.



C. P. R. and Fall Wheat for Alberta.

In our issue of August 20th we published an article on "Fall Wheat in Alberta," and intimated that the land department of the C. P. R. was distributing a consignment of imported fall wheat seed throughout different parts of that territory. In a recent interview with Mr. W. Toole, the company's Land Commissioner at Calgary, who had the matter in hand, a Farmer representative was given the particulars of this seed distribution.

Early in the season the announcement was made that fall wheat seed would be sent out at cost price to farmers making application before a certain date. In order to supply the demand, two carloads of Kansas Red was imported from the State of Kansas and 1,000 bushels of Dawson's Golden Chaff was secured from Rennie Bros., seedsmen, of Toronto. The seed was sent out to the farmers in two bushel sacks at the price of one dollar per bushel, although the cost price to the company slightly exceeded that figure.

The wheat was sent to all points in Northern Alberta; to Okotoks, High River, Claresholm, Macleod and Pincher Creek to the south; to Cochrane and Arey to the west; and to Langdon and Gleichen to the east. The Dawson's Golden Chaff was all sent northward, as a considerable amount of that variety (not Red Chaff Clawson, as we mentioned in our former issue) has already been grown about Pincher Creek and other southern points. Besides the grain distributed by the C. P. R. themselves, the Dowling Milling Co., of Edmonton, was granted free transportation over the C. P. R. system to another carload which that company was distributing to farmers about Edmonton. Although some unavoidable delay was occasioned, the grain was ready for the farmers very shortly after August 1st, and in all cases of which we have heard has made a satisfactory stand this fall.

The Dawson's Golden Chaff is a white wheat, comparatively soft, while the Kansas Red is a smaller, harder berry, not unlike Red Fife. Our representative examined the grain in the sacks at different stations along the line at the time of distribution, and was pleased to note the freedom from foul seeds evidenced by both varieties.

This matter of fall wheat growing has been more or less under experiment amongst farmers throughout Alberta for a number of years past; but the amount raised by the most enterprising has not exceeded a few acres at the most, and no general interest has attached to the experiment. The amount of seed sent out this year in the distributions indicated, however, approximates 3,100 bushels, and will sow 2,000 acres. This is not in itself a great area, but being distributed in small quantities, fall wheat will now be on test by a great many hundreds of farmers at points all over Alberta.

It seems like one of the happy hits of nature that out of the whole stretch of prairie Canada the one part where fall wheat promises success is in this same Alberta. With all the wonderful wealth of a soil over which the husbandman from the older lands goes into raptures, with a climate which has made possible the term "Sunny Alberta," it still cannot be gainsaid that the shortness of the season in Alberta between the last frost in spring and the earliest invasion of the chill-fingered visitor in the fall, together with the slowness of the ripening process—a condition which no doubt has much to do with the phenomenal weighing qualities of Alberta oats—render the extensive growing of spring wheat more hazardous than in parts of the country farther east.

But if fall wheat continues to fulfil the hopes which it has so far inspired, it will make possible an earlier harvest both by shortening seeding in the spring, and by being ready for harvest before the spring sown crops are ripe in the fall.

At any rate, we shall continue to

watch with considerable interest the outcome of the experiment, and must in the meantime commend Mr. Toole and the Dowling Milling Co. for their enterprise in the matter.

The Canadian Pacific Irrigation Scheme.

It has been known for some time that Mr. Anderson, the engineer of the Lethbridge irrigation canal, has been employed by the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway to ascertain the feasibility of a scheme for irrigating the whole or part of the large stretch of land lying along that railroad between Medicine Hat and Calgary. Much of that country is to-day practically almost valueless, even for stock feeding. The land may be good enough, but the want of rain is a fatal defect and the point to be settled is whether with a fall of 1,000 feet between the two places, water can be collected from the Bow River and carried to where it is wanted at such a cost as to make the undertaking commercially profitable.

The results shortly stated, of Mr. Anderson's survey, are that if the arrangements can be made to give the Railway Co. the control of the territory they propose to improve, they will be ready to make a start in the work of improvement. The arrangement now in force by which the company owns only alternate sections would require to be altered by Act of Parliament so as to secure them in some way, a claim on the open sections for the value the water supply would add to them and that point assured the plan for converting this section of the arid belt into fruitful land would be entered on. There are 2,000,000 acres likely to be benefited if the scheme is carried out as a whole, but enough water to irrigate one tenth of that area would be the extent of the first instalment of the scheme. It would be folly in the company to pay for water to improve land, from one half of which they would have no legal claim for any return.

The whole of the land is practically valueless now and must continue so till a steady supply of water will make it worth staying on. It is therefore sound public policy to give them reasonable encouragement to go on with this enterprise. Mr. Anderson, whose experience in irrigation has brought him to a front rank as an authority, says the scheme can be carried out at a reasonable cost. One curious feature brought out in this survey is that the irregularities on the surface which are a marked feature of some parts, are due to the action of fire and not of water, as at first imagined. Whether this last is a correct explanation or not there can be little doubt of the feasibility of the scheme and of Mr. Anderson's ability to carry it through at a moderate cost, and we trust that in due time the difficulties now in the way of its inception will be successfully overcome.

Good Yield of Spelt.

James Duncan, Glenboro, is reported to have sown four bushels of spelt and from the sowing he threshed 196 bushels. While the crop was growing and until threshed he did not think much of it, because it looked so thin and poor. He made up his mind never to sow any more of it, but the result of the threshing has completely changed his ideas.

There was quite an acreage of spelt sown this spring and as it is comparatively a new crop we will be pleased to hear from various districts as to the yield given this year and the kind of soil it was grown upon.

Headingly intends holding a fair on Oct. 3 and 4. Through some mistake the dates on the front of their prize list were printed Oct. 2 and 3. The former dates are the correct ones. This is the first show they have held and everything points to its being a successful one.

The U. S. Crop Report for September.

The September report of the U. S. department of agriculture shows the average condition of the corn crop as 51.7, which is 8.3 points below the lowest September average ever before reported, that of September, 1881. There was a decline from the August report of 2.3 points. This year's average is fully 30 points lower than the average of recent years. The falling off in the month has been most marked in Ohio. In Kansas and Missouri there has been no change from the low average reported for last month. In the southwestern States of California and New Mexico group the yield was good, and the same along the eastern seaboard. Kansas was most sorely hit, its average being only 19 and that of Missouri 29. Maryland had an average of 100 and the east and northeast group of 90 to 97. Their total corn area being less in proportion than that of the great central States explains why by the shortage in the centre the grand total has been so terribly reduced.

The total wheat crop, winter and spring combined, is 82.8, which is 10 per cent. better than the average of recent years, and 2.5 per cent. over the average of the last 10 years. This favorable record is due to the fact that the heaviest part of the nation's crop was reaped and safe before the scorching heat that ruined the corn crop had developed. Kansas and Missouri, the two states worst hit by the July heat averaged 99 and 98 for their wheat crop. Washington and Wyoming going still higher.

Randall & Greenshaw will build a 25,000 bushel elevator at Shoal Lake, Man.

The Calgary Milling Co. expect to make a trial run of Alberta grown fall wheat before long.

P. Burns & Co., Calgary, are installing a splendid plant for mechanical refrigeration in their large abattoir.

John Gilchrist, a farmer at Alameda, while driving to threshing early in the morning of September 13th, was struck by lightning and killed, along with his team.

G. W. Ray, of Newdale, has threshed and sold his complete crop of oats. The yield was 75 bushels to the acre and the price realized was 25 cents a bushel.

William Bullock, who with his sons farms near Reston, Man., cashed a cheque last week, value \$6,280, for wheat just delivered by them to the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.'s elevator.

On September 17th a young farmer named Thomas Cosgrove was killed by his threshing engine. Unskilful handling made the engine back against the separator and Cosgrove was fatally crushed.

Thos. Kingston struck a record clip in a very heavy field of wheat last week, having cut 150 acres in 3½ days, using 700 lbs. of 600 ft. Manila twine. The work was done with two 6 ft. McCormick binders.—Pilot Mound Sentinel.

The Ontario Beet Sugar Co. has been incorporated. The share capital of the company is placed at \$1,000,000. The directorate include well known business men and it is expected that the company will be ready for operations next fall.

Jas. Eastman has a stalk of corn grown in his garden which he was exhibiting to the citizens on Saturday last which measured 11 feet, being very heavily leafed and having three ears of corn attached to it. Who can beat this?—Carberry News.

The injury by drouth to the potato crops of Iowa and Kansas means a lot of money for the Minnesota growers. They are now fulfilling carlot orders at 80 cents a bushel. One farmer in Clay Co. sold a 40 acre field as it stood for \$4,000, the purchaser harvesting the crop.

Threshing Accidents.

Hugh McClory, whose accident when handling a threshing engine near Neepawa, is alleged by the local paper to have been unfamiliarity with the running of the engine, and therefore contributory to his own death. He leaves a widow and seven children, but fortunately his life was recently insured in the Great-West Life for \$1,000.

A spark from the engine of Hainstock's outfit near Carroll, set fire to the half finished wheat stacks at which he was threshing on Sept. 5th, and before the separator could be moved out of harm's way it was burned to the ground. Mr. Hainstock was working on his own farm. He has secured a new machine and is again at work.

Two stacks of wheat were accidentally burned on E. Stont's farm, near Elkhorn, during threshing on September 5th. The day was very windy, the engine was being run without a hood, and a spark set the stacks on fire. It was with difficulty that the separator was got out, indeed, it looked at one time as if that also would be lost, as the fire spread very rapidly. The stacks contained 250 to 300 bushels of Ontario wheat, which Mr. Hales (who rents the farm) intended for seed.

Mr. McIlaffie, of Hartney, had his right hand twisted completely off on Saturday, September 7th, while adjusting a two inch belt on a thresher. His arm was amputated above the elbow.

A story is going the rounds of four men who got off at Wawanesa and went to hire with a thresher. A few days after they threw up the job and coming back to town someone asked them how they liked the place. "Oh," said they, "it was just like heaven." "Why?" was the rejoinder. "Because there is no night there."

W. Toole, C. P. R. land commissioner at Calgary, reports the sale between Jan 1st and Sept. 1st this year of 180,000 acres of land in the Alberta country, as against a total sale of 171,000 acres during the entire twelve months of last year. The quality of the settlers has been very satisfactory and Mr. Toole is most sanguine as to the prospect of a rapid enlargement of business in all lines in that part of the west.

The crop reports of New South Wales and New Zealand are just to hand. New South Wales had a wheat area of 1,522,191 acres and a yield of 16,575,789 bushels, or pretty nearly 11 bushels to the acre. New Zealand shows only 206,465 acres under wheat, which is less than a third of the area grown in the southwestern division of Manitoba. The yield from this very limited area was 5,750,237 bushels, or an average of 27.85 bushels per acre. This is certainly a very good average, but nothing wonderful for so very small an area of the very best land in the country.



Tree Cultivation in the West.

Enterprising citizens throughout the west should take a lesson from the action of W. T. Findlay, of Medicine Hat. As that town is to have a plentiful supply of water, the growing of trees on the streets should be a much easier thing to do, and to interest the school children of the town in tree culture, Mr. Findlay offers them four prizes:—Two prizes of \$4 for first and \$2 for second to the children of standards 6 and 7, and \$3 and \$2 to the children of standards 4 and 5. He also lays down the conditions of the contest and suggests that the essays be sent to Angus Mackay, Indian Head. He also maps out the following outline for the children to work to in writing their essays:

1. The best season to plant trees here, giving reasons why.
2. Preparations necessary for tree planting.
3. Cultivation necessary after planting.
4. The best trees to plant here, giving reasons why.
5. The best time to prune trees, giving reasons why.
6. The benefits derived from growing trees, and any other matter referring to the subject of the essay the writer may think of.

His example could be followed with profit in other places.

Pruning Fruit Bushes.

On page 521 of our issue of August 20th, in reply to enquirers at Ninga, we gave our views as to pruning and mulching small fruits. On the same subject Professor Green, of Minnesota, says: "The best way of mulching and pruning currants will depend somewhat upon the location and resource at hand. One of the best mulches is the chaff and broken straw from the bottom of an old straw stack. Hardwood sawdust and coal ashes are also good. Mulches may be put on at any season of the year and be allowed to remain permanently. They will, however, need some renewing from time to time. It is not practicable to make a mulch so heavy that no weeds will come up through it. Currants require comparatively little pruning. This should consist in removing the weak wood, especially that which is infested with the currant borer. This pruning should be done during the autumn or early spring or in mild winter. In addition to this the weak suckers and any that are not needed to keep the bushes in good form should be cut out. It should be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on wood that is at least two years old, so it will not do to depend upon the new wood for fruit. Gooseberries should be pruned in the same season as currants, and the same points should be borne in mind, except in addition, if large fruit is wanted, the new growth should be cut back each spring from one-third to one-half its length. Such treatment will have a wonderful effect upon the size of the fruit."

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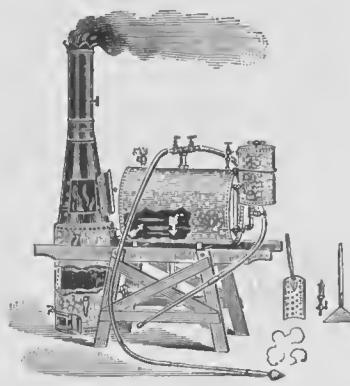
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ADAMS BASIN, N.Y., October 20, 1898.

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Dear Sirs:—I send you this day two photographs of Fish Wagon, 24 years old, owned by Bert Gallop, of Garland, Monroe County, New York. This wagon is in extra good shape for its age, and has held up some good loads sometimes. Mr. Gallop says he has had to put on three horses to draw the loads.

I am, yours respectfully,

[Signed] GEO. M. JEWETT.

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AMONG BOY FARMERS.

With this issue we give the last of the 40 letters we have had from our boy and girl readers. They have given us much pleasure to read and ought to give corresponding interest to a great many readers, both old and young. They are worth much more than the trifling sums we offered to induce competition and by way of continuing the interest we propose to give prizes of \$2 and \$1 for the best summary of the best points made in these letters. The letter may be as long as the longest of those already printed. We don't propose to publish more than half a dozen out of the 50 or more we may receive. If you can have them in within six weeks, that will give time to go over the lot and pick out and sort up in your own way the choice things to be got out of them. There is not a poor one in the lot, many are capital.

Another thing—every one who reads must now see how difficult it is to pick with so many good things to perplex the judge. We have made up our minds pretty nearly where the prizes ought to go, but if 100 of our readers, young or old, will give us their ideas as to whose paper best fulfills the conditions, we shall be glad to hear from them. The poll is open, come on with your vote and show us whether our own judgment in this very difficult case is near the mark.

From an English Boy of the Right Sort.

Edenwold, Assa.,

Dear Mr. Editor:—

I am not a farmer yet as I am only 10 years old, but I hope to be some day. I came here two years ago from England and my dada takes the Farmer.

I see you are offring a prize for boys. I have not done much as yet, but will tell you what I have done and am trying to do.

In February our neighbors' cows broke over a fence into a hay stack, and they gave me 5c. to chase them out. That 5c. I gave to my dada when ordering his garden seeds to get me 5c. worth of onion seed, with the onions when grown to make a dollar towards buying a air gun. My dada set me out a small garden 20 yards long 10 yards wide and gave me the following seeds to make a start with—onions yellow danvers, large Wethersfield, spanish king, extra early red. Parsnips, hollow crowned, pearce's perfection. Peas, American Wonder and Eclipse. Field Peas, Golden Vine and Arthur. Beans, Broad Windsor. Sugar corn, 1 packet. Potatoes, 20 sets Early Thoroughbred, 20 sets Uncle Sam. Carrots, Oxheart and White Field Carrots. Turnips, Strap leaved, and Swedes. Cabbage, Jersey wakefield. Tomato plants.

I also have a little patch of Banner oats, which I picked off the floor which was shed when bluestoning. I also have put in 18 grains of speltz which I picked up too, and which is now heading out. I have also a 3 pound bag of Odessa barley which came from Experimental Farm. My dada put this in for me with the drill on some breaking. This is also headed out, and is 38 inches long in the straw.

I intend to keep all my barley, oats, speltz and potatoes and some of my peas for seed, for next year. All my stuff looks fine except the cabbage and I think it is the rabbits that have eaten them. My onions, I had not a wheelbarrow to fill with stones like that man said in the Farmer, but I got a little barrel and filled with soil and rolled that up and down but it was hard work, guess I will get a barrow made for another year. My potatoes and corn got touched with the frost, but they came up again and are all right now. I have not got a horse yet, but I am trying to trade my byke which I brought from England for a pony. I think a pony will be better

than a byke, don't you? I will try and tell you how I go on with my stuff further on.

Please try this for your prize.

Yours truly,
H. Jones.

P.S.—I enclose head of my barley.

The Capable Son of a Capable Father.

Montgomery, July 11th, 1900.

Sirs:—

Having seen in the Nor-West Farmer, that you would like to hear from us farmer boys; I will tell you a little of my experience.

I get up about five o'clock in the morning, milk three cows, help turn the separator, and feed five calves. Then I have my breakfast. After breakfast I pull weeds. In the winter I go to school, but part of the summer I herd the cattle; when I am out herding I see gophers, and sometimes badgers, wolves or foxes. We have got about thirteen acres of Broome grass cut, and part of it in the barn. We use a big hay fork to put in our hay. I am going to Virden, Brandon, and Winnipeg shows with my father to milk the cows. We are taking about ten head of Holstein cattle. I have been studying up the points of dairy cattle, and expect to get the silver medal at Brandon. I picked a bushel of early rose potatoes last fall, and got first prize where ever shown. I was away a few days ago and picked some saskatoons. I expect to go and pick some more on Monday next. Today I was helping clean pigs and different things for show purposes.

Yours truly,
Harvey E. Potter.

Age 13.

A Good Writer and an Intelligent Worker.

Balmerino, Man., July.

Dear Editor:—

As you wished to hear from your farmer girl and boy readers respecting their work on the farm, I am writing to tell you of mine.

The two main things a boy or girl can do is gardening or taking care of animals of some kind. I find great pleasure in gardening and am never so happy as when working in the soil. My attention is taken up with many things but one of my special cares is a cucumber bed.

The way I made it was to make a smooth plot, the soil being pulverized and mixed with rotted manure to make the soil richer and ashes to keep insects away. In the middle it was slightly raised and there I placed a barrel partly filled with well rotted manure. I pour water in it and it washed down substances which help to invigorate the plants which are very strong and the way they grow is astonishing. Gardening is a very interesting occupation and there is nothing better than it for the school going boy or girl to spend their time in.

I very much like to look after poultry especially ducks. Twenty-five being the most I have looked after. I set seven or eight eggs under a hen at one time and before they are hatched I put sulphur and lard mixed, on them to kill the virmin and if kept clean the ducks will be free from them. I feed them bread and milk at first and then shorts and boiled grain. They grow very fast on it. I do not let them touch water only with their bills as water gives them cramps.

Elizabeth Ebborn.

Fair Penmanship But Rather Faulty Spelling.

Virden, Man., July 26th, 1901.
The Nor-West Farmer.

I live on a farm with my Father, Mother, two brothers and two sisters. I am very fond of farming and enjoy doing the work very much.

We live at a place called Sandhurst

about seven miles south west of Oak Lake but my Father has a place seven miles west of here and we have broken about 60 acres up there this year. We are having a lot of wet weather this year and the land is awfully wet in places. The crops are looking splendid around our neighborhood and we have about 15 acres of wheat out in the head. I like reading the Nor-West Farmer because there is such a lot about the farm work in it. I do not think there is anything so nice as farming you have lots of exercise and fresh air. We live about a quarter of a mile north of the arm of Oak Lake. There is a lot of hay on the south of the lake but it is nearly all under water this year. Most of the land around us is very light so the wet weather just suits it. We have a very big garden this year and the vegetables are growing fine. My Father has one of his places rented it is one of the best places any where around this settlement. I have one thoroughbred berkshire sow.

Yours truly,
Jack A. Redfern.

Life on the Farm.

What can be a more pleasing sight to the eye, than on taking a stroll on a quiet evening, to see a herd of cattle standing in a slough of still water, quietly chewing their cud and waiting for some one to bring them home. Or in the summer morning's sunrise, to behold the large fields of waving grain, the pretty flowers strewn among nature's green, and to hear the carol of the happy bird.

But farm life does not consist of looking, but doing. We must exercise our muscles to get the fields, but the result of our labor doubly repays us for the work.

After the grain has been taken from the fields the grass and sloughs where we spoke of the cattle being, do not contain enough nourishment for them, so we must feed them by the fruit of our hand. We cannot in any way begrudge the cow what she eats, for does she not supply a great many of our daily needs? Without her, we would miss our fresh milk, cream and butter.

When I was a little girl (which I am yet as far as years go, but not very small in stature) I was given a heifer calf which I thought was worth more than her weight in gold. I fed her when a calf and watched with pride her progress. She is now a cow, and I have the pleasure of milking her twice daily and of feeding her calf.

I take great interest in the line of gardening. This year I put in a very large garden. Although the weather was favorable, with lots of rain, yet the grub seemed to play "havoc" with it, so it is not a complete success.

Besides the vegetable garden every farm should have a flower garden. I have one every summer, and would not like to be without one. This spring when the snow went off I went out to where my flowers were last summer and found the pansies all growing. I dug them up and planted them in a box and they have bloomed ever since.

Some maintain that farming is a drudgery, but if conducted in the proper way I think it rather an enjoyment than a drudge. Many say, "I do not mind a day's work in the field, but I hate to do chores." Well, in reply to that I would say, "if all those in each home took a part and attended to it regularly, that the chores would only be a light piece of work."

In our home, we all have a share in the chores. My father and I milk the cows and feed the calves. Mother looks after the hens and turkeys, and she has a flock to be well proud of. My eldest brother attends to the pigs and the two younger boys bring the cows home at night and take them out in the morning and water the calves at noon.

[We regret very much that the last

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I SELL THESE MACHINES DIRECT TO THE TRADE

And can say that they are the cheapest and best in the market. I can with the same machine clean at a time 24 shirts with 4 pairs of suds, and, if wanted, white and colored, as it is in two compartments; or one pair of hose with 1 gallon of suds. Price \$16; 20 shirt size \$14; 18 shirt size \$12; 14 shirt size \$10.

\$10. I will give \$100 to the first merchant who can produce a Washer at any price up to \$10 that will do any better work than the McCrossan Rockers. 10 shirt size \$5; 13 shirt size \$6. I will accept orders from farmers when your merchants do not sell my machines. McCrossan Peerless is only \$3.50. The Dowly make cleans about 8 shirts at a time. Strong and easy to work. Solid rubber roll wringers \$3.50.

T. McCROSSAN.
Factory: 336 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Female Pills These pills are for functional disorders of the female sex, and are for the purpose of correcting the menstrual period when it is retarded or delayed. These pills are unusually successful, and are sold at a price within the reach of every family; it is well to have them in the house in case they should be wanted, and thus avoid delays sending for them and have the patient suffer in the meantime. Forwarded postpaid to any address upon receipt of price \$1.00 per box. THE F. O. MABER CO., Box 522, Winnipeg, Man.

SILK We have purchased the entire output of pieces from the Leading Silk Houses of Canada, and are mailing them in packages each containing a choice assortment of finest silk, in newest patterns and brilliant colors, enough to cover over 300 square inches. Nothing like them for fancy work. Mailed for 15 cents silver, 2 for 25 cents. Johnston & Co., Box 341, Toronto.

ESTABLISHED 1855
AYLOR'S
DOUBLE TONGUE & GROOVE
SAFES
145 & 147 FRONT ST. EAST. TORONTO.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

sheet of this paper has got astray somehow. She has a nice eye for the fair landscape before her and puts her thoughts into good, well written English.—Ed.]

Jessie Hyde,
Fair Lawn Farm,
Russell, Man.

Good Penmanship From a Very Promising Boy of His Age.

Glendinning, July 22nd, 1901.

Dear Sir:—

On seeing your request to boy farmers in the issue of June 20th I am going to give a little account of what I am doing on the farm.

Our farm is on the bank of Pelican Lake and we have a grand view of it, as our house and buildings are close to the bank. We have a half section of land nearly all under cultivation and all our crops are looking well. We have eighty acres of summer fallow which I am plowing myself, sometimes with three horses on a walking plough and other times with four horses on the gang plough. We have got it fenced for the cattle to run on, and I think it is a good plan, and that every farmer should do the same. I have a little heart-shaped flower garden with seven rows of flowers and a year old orange tree in it. The orange tree was out all winter and it did not hurt it at all. I can do quite a few things on the farm, and I hope some day to have a farm of my own with a fence around it.

The crops in this district are looking well and there is a prospect of a good harvest if nothing happens. I am fond of reading the Nor-West Farmer and I wish it success.

I am, yours truly,
Fredk. Hayne-Stephens,
Age 15.

A Good Little Man for His Weight and Age.

Burnside, Man., July 28th, 1901.

Dear Sir:—

I saw by the nor-west farmer a chance for \$2.00. Well I am ten years old and my birthday is on the 9th of January I weigh 70 lbs. I am in the third book and expect to get in the forth this vacation I go to school generally, but when their is a hand needed at home I have to stay from school. I ploughed last fall with the walking plough for a while and this spring with the gang for a while I harrow and roll sometimes I bring the wood and help to carry water and bring up the cows and feed the hens and turkeys I have a colt and calf. I like the work fine.

I remain yours truly
Gordon Frook.

Another Useful Little Man.

Indian Head, Assa., July 17th, 1901.
The North West Farmer,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—

Seeing your advertisement in your paper about boy farmers I thought I would try it. I know how to plough and can bind a little, harrow, level with the sod crusher and I am learning to sow wheat. I have a cow and calf to tend to, I have two horses to tend to and a garden. I can rake hay and I am learning to mow. My age is (10) ten years old. I remain

Yours truly,
Charlie Arnold.

Brother to the Last Writer.

Indian Head, Assa., July 17th, 1901.
The North-West Farmer,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—

I will undertake the job of trying to tell you what I know about farming which I saw in your paper about boy farmers.

I can do almost anything on a farm

for I had my share of it this spring. I had to harrow all the land and after that I was plowing and that was a hard job, but I soon got used to it this is all about farming that I know.

Yours sincerely,
Frank Arnold.

A Mother's Help of the Good old Fashioned Sort.

Crystal City, Man., July 11th, 1901.

Dear Sir:—

I am writing for the competition for the girl farmers. I am eleven years old, past, and I am the oldest girl in the family. I do a lot of work for my mother I wash scrub and iron cloth and sweep the floor and take care of my youngest sister their are 7 children in our family and I find plenty to do as my mother is not very strong. I go to school every day but now we have holidays for 6 weeks also my brother has to. I am in the second reader I like going to school. we have got a very nice teacher she turns us such nice music as well as our lessons. I have a pig and a hen and a calf and a cow. I have to herd some times now as I am home from school I am just beginn to write good. I hope that I will get a prize as I would like to go to the fair with my brother well I must close for this time let me now if I get a prize or not from Miss Ethel Rand, Crystal City, Man.

A Good Worker But Rather Backward at the Pen.

Crystal City, July 11th, 1901.

Dear Sir:—

I am writing for the competition for the boy farmers I live in Crystal City and am 12 years old, in April. I am the eldest in the family. I have one younger brother age 5 years. I am a great help to my father on the farm. It saves hained help. I plow with 4 horses on the gang plow, also 3 on harrows; and i have got a nice garden i put in myself I like farm work I have got a nice young colt, black, it is to be my trotter horse it is a week old. I have got some nice little pigs a month old and a nice little calf and have got a young mare colt about 2 years old I like to be on the farm to work I find it hard sometimes harrowing, as you now I am not very old to tackle 4 horses, but i do splendid. i will find it hard this summer as we intend to have a big crop this summer if we dont git haled out well i must close for this time. I would like to go to the Winnipeg fair this summer if i had the money to take me there. My address is William Rand, Crystal City, Man.

A Level Headed Western Girl The Right Sort for a New Country.

Innisfail, Alta., July 17th, 1901.
The Nor-West Farmer.

Dear Editor:—

You said you would like the young folks to write you a letter and so I will try. First of all I must tell you that I am a competitor in the McDonald Sloyd School Fund Competitions. I was very successful last year, but I cannot hope to be so successful again. I have two seed grain plots, both White Banner Oats (they are the best all-round oat, I think). One plot is sown with my own seed, but it, being frosted as I expected has not come up well. The other is seed from the Indian Head Experimental Farm and, besides every grain coming, is already three feet high in places. I was at my brother's farm yesterday and found a head of timothy which measured exactly eight and a half inches. I am enclosing it and you can see for yourself, if it is not too badly broken up by the time it reaches you. The hay itself is four and five feet high.

We have wild gooseberries and wild black currants planted out in our gar-

den, and they do splendidly, and the berries are also larger than the uncultivated ones. We have almost enough to supply us without running all over the prairie for fruit.

Indeed if I were to tell you all the experiments we have tried you would think we were running a private Experimental Farm, besides it would take up too much time and space. I like to test things though, because the only way you can learn is by reading practical articles and by personal experience.

I have p'nty of flowers too; we could not do without them, they give the place such a home-like appearance.

Yes, I have a few head of stock, and there is nothing I like better than being around horses and cattle. If I were a man, I would be a farmer all my life, but being a girl I do not have such a good chance although I am making the best of my opportunities at present.

Would you please hand the enclosed note to its proper department? I always read the Nor-West Farmer and hope it will always be as interesting as it is now.

I remain your sincere friend,
Leola Dinsmore.

The following ones came in late, but we are very much pleased to hear from them. Elsie writes a beautiful hand. The brother is the right sort, too.

Oaklyn Farm, Aug. 29th, 1901.

Ninette, Man.

Dear Farmers Friend:—

We live in southern manitoba in a very pretty part of the country. Our farm is on the southern slope of the Tiger hills about three miles from Pelican lake. We left our farm and went to live in town for a while, but were so glad to get back to the farm, and we never want to live in a village again. One hot day this summer Mother made up a nice lunch and we all went back to a pretty little lake among the hills and trees, and had a fine time in the cool water, bathing and swimming coming home we saw a loon, a bobtailed wolf and a jumping deer.

My cousin gave me five dollars and with it I bought a calf which I have named Barny. I am going to keep it until I can sell it for enough to buy two heifers if they do well I will have quite a number bye and byc.

I had about forty young ducks hatched this spring and I have had very poor luck with them some came rather late and the rain killed them. The early ones got into the garden and swallowed the pea pods whole, then they got wet and died and this left me with only six.

My brother and I put in all the garden this spring some of it did not come up very well, it was our first experience in gardening, all that did come up has done nicely since the rain. I will be thirteen in October. We have only taken the Nor-West Farmer since July. But it seems like an old friend already.

Your Friend
Elsie Clench.

A Little Man Whose Penmanship is Capital.

Ninette, Man., Aug. 30th.

Dear Sir:—

We were not taking the Nor-West Farmer until July and we did not see your kind invitation to the Farmers boys and girls. If it is not to late I would like to write now.

I have not got much stock yet. I earned a pig by wiping dishes for my sister. I am not going to school it is to far to walk, but mother says she will give me a calf if I do the best I can at home, to improve in writing and arithmetic. I want to earn enough to buy a pony.

My Uncle took my sister and I to the winnipeg fair for a day this summer, I liked the moving pictures and the siege of Tien-sin and the art gal-

lery. We are busy with our harvest just now, and I am helping on the stack. I was ten years old the twenty-fifth of this month.

Very truly your little Farmer friend
Ralph Clench.

Writes Well—Aspires to be a Teacher.

Pipestone, Man., Aug. 31, 1901.

Dear Sirs:—

I did not notice your piece in the Nor' West Farmer the first time so I did not write a letter then. I live on a farm just half a mile north of the village of Pipestone at my Uncle's. He has a little over two sections of land, twenty head of horses and about ninety head of cattle, so that there is plenty of work and a lot of hired help is needed. I run a mower and a binder this summer and as two of our fields were a long distance away we have to camp out over night and that is what I like I have a calf of my own whose mother was blue in colour so its a funny looking object. I also own a pretty good dog called Francis and she had six pups a couple of weeks or so ago.

I used to live in town but I think country life is the best. I always liked to read the Nor-West Farmer and I am quite disappointed if I do not get it. I used to have to herd a lot, but now we have several pastures and I don't have to. I herded almost six months one year. This year I did not herd at all, but I went to school and got a Third class certificate for to teach. I got an Entrance to the high school when eleven years old and now I am thirteen. I guess I won't teach yet. Well I guess I will have to stop as my letter is getting lengthy.

Your Friend
John W. Rattray

Began to Plow Quite Young.

Poplar Grove Assa., Sept. 7, 1901.

Dear Sir:—

While looking over the N. W. F. to-day, I noticed your few lines, in which you said you would be very glad if some of the young farmers would write to you, telling about what they do at home.

I live on a two-section farm in Assa, about one hundred miles north of the U.S. Every spring I plough with a "Sulky" plough, and sometimes with a "gang." I started plowing with the "gang" when I was nine years old, and ploughed about ten acres. This summer I ploughed about fifty acres, with the "Sulky." I have a little pointer dog and in the winter he pulls me around in a little sleigh, but in the summer he just pulls the water up from the well to the house (three hundred yards) in a little cart.

I remain yours truly,
J. Macdonald,
Aged 12.

About the Nicest Penmanship of the Lot—She Has a Whole-some Ambition Too.

Shepard, Calgary, Alta.,
Sept. 6th, 1901.

To the Editor of the Nor-West Farmer.

Dear Sir:—

I read your piece in the Nor-West Farmer entitled Little Farmers. I think I will write you a few lines. I am nine years old. I have a pony and a saddle. I ride to school. I have a calf and a hen. I can wash the dishes and set the table, sweep the floor and wash it when my mother will let me. I can wash clothes and I believe I could do all the washing if my mother would let me. I can feed the hens and give the calves their milk. We raise cattle, horses, hogs, hens and turkeys. We grow grain. My father is cutting it with a Massey-Harris self-binder.

Yours truly,
Beatrice A. Moss.

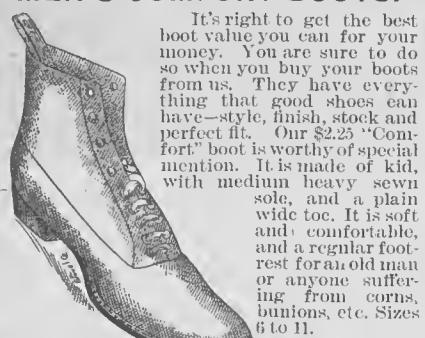
Let Maber Fill Your Orders.

You'll find it satisfactory, money saving and advantageous in every possible way. We do not pretend that we can give you more for your money than you pay for, but we do claim that we give better quality or more quantity for a given sum than any other house in Canada. We can do this because it costs us less to do business. WE HANDLE MAIL ORDERS EXCLUSIVELY. We have consequently no expensive clerks, WHOSE SOLE DUTY IT IS TO COAX PEOPLE TO BUY goods; we run no credit accounts, so keep no bookkeepers; have no bad debts, and have less rent to pay than firms whose trade demands that their show rooms be in the main business thoroughfare of a city. These are some of the reasons why we can and do undersell all competition.

Our guarantee of satisfaction goes with every article sold. We don't want your business if we cannot satisfy you. Of course, in cases where there are several qualities of a given article it is not to be expected—and we are sure that you would not expect—that the lowest quality would be equal to the highest,—but we guarantee in every instance that the goods you receive at any set price will be equal to what you expect to receive. If not we'll take them back and refund your money in full.

Our Fall Catalogue contains money saving items of interest to everyone. If you've not received a copy and you'd like to have one, it is yours for the asking. We'd be glad to send it to you.

MEN'S COMFORT BOOTS.



It's right to get the best boot value you can for your money. You are sure to do so when you buy your boots from us. They have everything that good shoes can have—style, finish, stock and perfect fit. Our \$2.25 "Comfort" boot is worthy of special mention. It is made of kid, with medium heavy sewn sole, and a plain wide toe. It is soft and comfortable, and a regular footrest for an old man or anyone suffering from corns, bunions, etc. Sizes 6 to 11.

\$2.25 PER PAIR.

By mail 28 cents extra.

OUR JACKETS.



\$7.75

We have no hesitation in claiming for these Jackets more style and value than you will obtain in any Jacket sold anywhere at anything like this price. It is full three-quarter length, of good black curly cloth, nicely lined, double breasted, semi-fitting, with storm collar and pearl buttons. Sizes 32 to 44. We have a large stock of these garments at present, but anticipate an exceedingly great demand, so if you avoid disappointment please order early.

PRICE \$7.75.

BOYS' SUITS.



Boys' two-piece Suits, all-wool Tweed Suits, fancy pattern, single and double breasted, with knee pants well made and good linings. Sizes 22 to 29. Snap price, \$2.00.

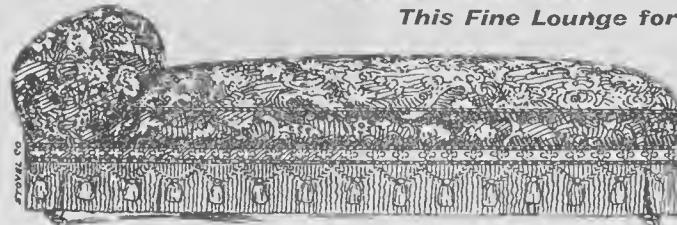
Very fine all-wool Tweeds, in sure colorings, self shades and mixtures, a large range of patterns, double and single breasted or Norfolk style. Choice, \$2.25.

All-wool Tweed Suits in a great variety, fancy Tweeds and Checks. \$2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 4.00.

Fine imported Tweeds and Worsts, in choice colorings, guaranteed perfect made. \$4.25, 4.50, 4.75, 5.00.

Navy or black Serges, pleated back or Norfolk styles, fine imported serges, hard or soft finish. \$4.00, 4.25, 4.50, 4.75, 5.00, 5.25.

If interested, write for our Fall Catalogue, free for the asking.



This Fine Lounge for

\$9.85

This luxurious Turkish Lounge is both neat and artistic, equal in every particular to what your dealer would sell to you for \$14.00 or \$15.00. The frame is solid and substantial and the workmanship first class. It has solid turned legs and fringe all around. We can supply it in three different colors of fine Derby Covering—old gold, dark green and maroon. Please state the shade preferred. Dark green is most popular and will be sent unless otherwise ordered. We do not care to ship this Lounge unless freight charges are guaranteed. If you do not want to send the full amount, \$9.85, with your order, send us \$1.00 to shew good faith, and we will ship the Lounge by freight, C. O. D., leaving you to pay the balance on arrival.

FOR

\$24.93

This is positively the greatest and most wonderful Sewing Machine offer ever made in Canada. This machine is of the highest grade of mechanical construction and will do work equal in every respect to machines sold by agents for \$65.00.

The Head is very strong and substantial, neat and handsome in design, finely enamelled and protected by a hard finish. It is beautifully ornamented with neat and appropriate designs with enough delicate color to relieve the plainness, making it very pleasing to the eye. The space in the centre is 5 1/2 x 8 inches, hence you will notice it has the highest arm used on a family Sewing Machine. The movement is double eccentric on main shaft for operating the shuttle and feed levers and so perfectly balanced that the vibration is reduced to a minimum. The Eccentric Movement will outwear any other device ever invented and is used exclusively on our Sewing Machine. All bearings and wearing parts are made of the finest steel, carefully hardened and made adjustable; all lost motion can be easily taken up by simply turning a screw or nut. Therefore the machine will be kept new and wear a lifetime.

The Needle is self-setting both as to height and position; short blade and large shank insuring great strength. The Needle Cannot be Set Wrong, thereby saving time and prevents the breaking of needles. The Stitch is a double thread lock stitch the same on both sides, will not ravel and can be made either long or short by simply moving the thumb screw. Sample of Stitching will be sent on application. Self-Threaded vibrating shuttle—a perfect cylinder steel shuttle, open at one end to allow the bobbin to be inserted without displacing any of the parts; easily put in and taken out; holds a bobbin that carries a large amount of thread. The shuttle is made so that it is impossible to thread it wrong—it is truly a model of simplicity. The needle bar is round and made from the finest steel, carefully hardened, fitted with adjustable bearings. Improved Automatic Bobbin Winder—so simple that a child can easily operate it. Improved nickel-plated Loose Wheel—winding the bobbin without running the machine. Adjustable Presser Foot; improved Shuttle Carrier. Has heavy nickel-plated face plate.

The Woodwork is of Selected Seasoned Oak, quarter sawed, and finished equal to the finest grade furniture; its four drawers are ornamented with fancy nickel-plated drawer pulls; the shapely and not clumsy stand is made of the best iron japanned by the most approved method known; the anti-friction treadle bearings insure free and easy action and makes it the least noiseless, the easiest operated and the lightest running machine sold anywhere. It is simple in construction with few parts and hence will perform its functions with the least possible trouble. Its simplicity, durability, reliability, speed, strength and ease of movement make it the most desirable Sewing Machine in the market.

Nickel Steel Foot Attachments Free in metal case. One Ruffer or Gatherer, one Shirring Plate, one Binder, Set of four Hemmers of different widths, up to 1/2 of an inch, one Tucker, one Braider, one Quilter, one Attachment Foot, one thread Cutter. We also send free the following accessories; One Foot Hemmer and Feller, one Package Needles, Six Bobbins, one large and one small Screw Driver, one Oil Can filled with oil, one Instruction Book.

Sent C. O. D. for 93c.

Send us 93c as a guarantee of good faith and we will ship you one of these Machines C.O.D. by freight or express, whichever is the cheapest. Upon its arrival pay the agent the balance, \$24.00, and try the machine at your home for fifteen days. If, after a thorough examination, you are not perfectly satisfied with it you may return it at our expense and we will immediately refund the full amount paid. Do you think we could afford to make this liberal offer if we did not believe the machine equal to all we claim for it?

OUR 5-YEAR BINDING GUARANTEE With every one of our \$24.93 binding guarantee, good for five years, by the terms of which if any part gives out by reason of defective material or workmanship we will repair or replace it free of charge. This does not apply to needles, shuttles or attachments.



Proprietary Medicines.

Every article in the list is guaranteed to be exactly as represented, of standard quality and full value. We know that nothing better than these can be obtained at any price. Sent postpaid free to any address on receipt of price, EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE STATED.

JACKSON'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

This most popular medicine has held its own against all competitors a very long time, and has a much larger sale than ever before. We have selected this as one of the best formulas for this remedy, containing all the tried ingredients, and are confident that it will prove better than any other sarsaparilla on the market.

KING OF ALL BLOOD MEDICINES. FOR BLOOD MAKING, BLOOD CLEANING, FLESH AND APPETITE PRODUCING, THIS MEDICINE IS WONDERFUL. CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, WEAK KIDNEYS, TORPID LIVER, SALT RHEUM, BLOTHES, TETTER, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood are cured as if by magic when this old-time remedy is faithfully used. This cannot be sent by mail. 90c. per bottle.

HALL'S DANDRUFF ERADICATOR.



One of the best hair tonics known. It prevents dandruff and increases the growth and beauty of the hair. It cleanses and invigorates the scalp, and contains no deleterious, uncleanly or offensive substances. This cannot be sent by mail. 50c. bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.

These pills are for functional disorders of the female sex, and are for the purpose of correcting the menstrual period when it is retarded or delayed. These pills are unusually successful, and are sold at a price within the reach of every family. It is well to have them in the house in case they should be wanted, and avoid delays sending for them and have the patient suffer in the meantime. \$1.00 per box.

COMPOUND COPABIA CAPSULES.

Best men's medicine known, cures debility, weakness, sexual losses, etc. etc. 50c. per box.

IRON PILLS.

An efficient tonic for either sex. These pills make rich red blood, make pale people ruddy and strong and the complexion rosy. Especially recommended for anemia, nervous debility, female irregularities, headaches, etc. 50c. per box.



The F. O. Maber Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

75 cents buys a pair of fine Kid Fleece Lined Gloves.



September.

September's fields are golden
Her skies are azure fair,
And in her bounty holden
Are gifts beyond compare.
Who longs for May time blossoms?
Who cares for roses sweet?
When all September's asters
Are flaming at our feet.
With all her store of golden corn,
With all her gifts of grain,
September winds her hunting horn
O'er mountain side and plain,
And every heart that hears the call,
Afar the tidings flings,
Since loved is she in cot and hall
By peasants and by kings.

Work of Women's Institutes.

By Miss B. Maddock, Guelph, Ont.

I had the pleasure of visiting Manitoba the past summer, of viewing its almost limitless fields of waving grain, and of coming in contact with its kind hearted people, and the idea occurred to me that surely no one in the world with a mind to think and hands to work need want so long as there is still unoccupied land in our beautiful Western country.

I was especially pleased to meet the women of Manitoba. They impressed me as eager and anxious for new methods and ideas along all housekeeping lines. For this reason I thought it might be of interest to your lady readers to say something in regard to the Women's Institutes of Ontario, believing that the same work will very shortly be taken up in Manitoba. I found that Southern Manitoba, at least, is made up largely of people from Ontario. This may partly account for the fact that in many cases women came long distances to hear some one from their province. But it only accounts for it to a limited extent, for while Manitobans are glad to see and speak with old friends from Ontario, I find they are very loyal to their adopted province. I asked a number of ladies if they would not like to return to Ontario, and almost invariably I received the answer: "I should like to go there for a visit, but I would not leave Manitoba to make my home in any other province of the Dominion."

Yet while the women have as great a love for their western country as the men, my impression was that they are more anxious for new and improved methods of living. Men have been content with the vastness and largeness of everything. Their immense fields of golden grain have been their greatest pride and pleasure. But women are the same the world over—their greatest pride and pleasure is their house and home. While it is true they went to Manitoba when the country was new, have been content to live in shacks and to work side by side with their husbands, it has always been with the hope before them that *some day* they would have as nice a home as the one they left. Women are beginning to feel that the time has now come for better houses and more home-like homes. I think that this was largely the reason that they appreciated by their attendance the action of the Department of Agriculture in sending out a delegate especially for them.

In Ontario the officers of the Farmers' Institutes have found that the greatest impetus to their work has been the formation of Women's Institutes. There are always two meetings held in each place, afternoon and evenings, and in most cases the afternoon meetings are held separately, while in the evening both institutes unite in arranging for an interesting as well as instructive programme. The Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario has been in

desatigable in his efforts to make the Women's Institutes a success. A grant is given by the government to every institute with fifty paid up members on the roll. The membership fee is 25 cents a year.

Literature on home dairy work, poultry raising, the chemistry of and the preparation of foods, home architecture with a view to proper methods of ventilation, arrangement of kitchens and kindred subjects is sent out.

The object of the institute is to make women's work on the farm more easy and pleasant, to remove as much as possible the monotony of farm life and to introduce more of the culture and refinement of the city. At first this seemed almost an impossible task. Women complained that they had no time to attend the meetings, which are usually held once a month, or to read up the subject assigned, but they soon found that by attending the meetings, by listening to the practical papers as they were read and discussed they were enabled to adopt so many new and improved methods of house work as to save both time and labor, at the same time relieving their regular humdrum existence by coming in contact with others and by getting some idea of the scientific side of house work as well as the practical.

In coming in contact with the women of the west, the idea was brought very forcibly to my mind that such an organization is just as necessary in Manitoba as in Ontario. Wherever I spoke of it the idea was taken up eagerly by the ladies. As new houses are now being erected all through the province would it not be well for the women of the family to have some intelligent idea of how their kitchens and pantries should be arranged in order to be most convenient and at the same time most economical. Also how to plan the house so that sleeping rooms will be properly ventilated at the same time avoiding a draught.

The subject of ventilation is one that in the past has not received sufficient attention from our Canadian housekeepers. When we realize that in one hour one person will consume all the pure vitalizing air in a room 20 feet long, 15 feet wide and 10 feet high; when we understand that an abundance of pure air is an absolute necessity in invigorating and stimulating the system, we will not rest until more complete information is acquired on the subject.

Again in the chemistry and preparation of foods. We have a government agricultural college in Ontario where our boys and young men are sent to study the chemistry of foods for animals; where they are taught the economic value of foods, the preparing of properly balanced rations, but so far we have no government school or college where our girls may be sent to study the chemistry, preparation and balancing of foods for human beings. The object of the Women's Institutes is to supply this need as far as possible. If practical farmers have found that such teaching is absolutely necessary in order to build up strong constitutions and secure the best results at the least cost from their animals, then surely such teaching is even more necessary for our mothers and daughters in order to build up strong, robust constitutions in the children of our homes.

We might compare the body to a highly organized machine, like that machine capable of accomplishing wonderful results, but in order to do so it must be kept in repair, supplied with oil and motive power so to speak. These results can only be obtained through digestion. First we must take into the system, sufficient nitrogenous, or repair foods; and, second, sufficient carbonaceous, or heating and energizing foods. As there are very few perfect foods or foods which in themselves are capable of supplying all these requirements, it is necessary to combine different foods in their proper proportion in order to secure the required results.

Of course the climate and season of the year must be considered. In the warm seasons of the year we do not need the same amount of either the heating or repair foods that we do in the

The "Dominion" Pianos

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An instrument of which

Canada is justly proud

Dominion Organ & Piano Co.

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winter time. What bountiful provision Mother Nature has made for the different requirements of her children. In the warm regions of the world on account of the high temperature of the climate the people make very little physical exertion, therefore the wastes are small. We there find them supplied with cereals and fruits, these containing very little nitrogenous and heating elements, but are made up largely of sugar, starch and acid, these being the very foods necessary for the climate. Again take the people of the Arctic regions we find that they live almost exclusively on seal and blubber, these foods being necessary to generate heat. But what about our own climate. Do we not pretty well cover the whole bill of fare? In this country, supplied as we are with every facility for importing foods from other lands, it is all the more necessary that the women of Canada should have some scientific knowledge of the chemistry of foods in order to make proper combinations and selections.

These are some of the subjects taken up at our Women's Institutes. We have found them of great benefit and I sincerely hope that the ladies of Manitoba will not rest until similar organizations are started all over the prairie province.

Fruit for the Home and How to Preserve It.

By Miss Marian C. Brown, Manitou, Man.

Every good housekeeper provides for the use of her family, fruit, in accordance with the means set apart for supplying the wants of her household. In the first place fruit is wholesome, and necessary for the health, as well as furnishing a pleasing variety to the more substantial foods. In the second place home preserved fruits, if properly "done up," are more nutritious and appetizing than the canned goods of trade. There is also freedom from the danger of poison which often lurks in the factory-canned goods.

Fruit contains, in its raw state, acids, which are very beneficial to its consumers, stimulating a healthy action of the digestive organs and imparting a clear, bright complexion. Let us consider then fruit in its natural state—uncooked. To derive the most beneficial results, it should be eaten just before or just at the close of a meal, and no "nibbling" between meals, which habit is the cause of much dyspepsia. When the eating of fruit does harm it can generally be traced to being eaten at improper times, or in improper quantities, or when imperfectly ripened. An eminent physician recently said: "If my patients would eat a couple of oranges every morning before breakfast, from February to June, my practice would be gone." To derive the greatest benefit from the use of common fruits let only sufficient sugar, cream, seasoning, etc., be used to make them palatable, that the pure fruit acids may have their cooling and correcting influence upon the system. Apples, peaches and oranges, ripe and juicy, are not only some of our most delicious fruits but also pleasant medicine if eaten in moderation. These when perfectly ripe digest in from one to two hours, while boiled cabbage requires from four to five. Fruit at breakfast without meat, especially for children, would save doctor's bills as well as satisfy the craving for something of an acid nature.

Three important points to consider in providing fruit for the home are: The means, the quality, and the quantity. Of course the means in many cases will limit the quantity; but the purchaser should always have the best quality to be had. It is "penny wise and pound foolish" to buy inferior fruit.

Let us first deal with the native fruits of Manitoba; the small but luscious strawberry heads the list, followed by blueberries, pin cherries, gooseberries, raspberries, plums, currants, and cranberries. Almost any of these can be used fresh in their seasons, and any

housekeeper, with the aid of a modern cook book, can easily prepare delicious dishes, such as fruit salads, pies, short-cakes, etc., at very little expense. These are the native fruits and some of them at least can be gotten by every one for the trouble of picking. Then comes the imported fruit, which appears in the beginning of July; it is very expensive early in the season but along in August and September the thrifty housewife feels she can now lay in her stock of plums of different kinds, peaches, pears, grapes, oranges and apples, the latter coming just before winter sets in. Besides the native and imported fruits named, many gardens provide a supply of small fruits, such as gooseberries, red, white, and black currants, crab-apples, raspberries and last but not least, the much despised rhubarb.

HOW TO PRESERVE FRUIT.

Under this heading we will consider first the preserving of fruit without cooking. The word "preserve" I take it means to employ a process which prevents the fruit from following the universal law of decay. Rhubarb, gooseberries, and cranberries can be kept without cooking, by being filled into self-scalers with water, (which has been previously boiled and cooled), poured upon them till full, and seal down airtight. In this way, if carefully done, you can have fresh fruit to make pies or sauce, all the year around.

In cooking preserves let us give our attention to the kind of kettle best adapted to fill the requirements. The acids of fruits act on the kettle and for that reason never use glazed earthen ware, on account of the lead in the glazing; or copper on account of the verdigris poison. Porcelain lined kettles are the best. Always use the best granulated sugar. A mistake frequently made is "boiling down" the fruit till it becomes sticky. The cook should also be careful to skim off any scum that may rise during the cooking. Different kinds of fruit require different treatment, some are best "canned," while others require to be preserved in a rich syrup. Strawberries, for instance, if canned are watery and insipid at best, while raspberries are fresher and brighter in color if not too rich. Small fruits should be carefully picked over, and the larger ones pared, and in the case of peaches or pears they should be immediately dropped into cold water to prevent them becoming discolored.

A very good rule for preserving is a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. In canning the proportions are one-quarter to one-half pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, according to its sourness. Jams and marmalades contain the pulp of the fruit and require three-fourth of a pound of sugar to each pint and should be boiled to the proper consistency. While jelly contains only the pure fruit juice with the addition of three-fourths of a pound of sugar to a pint and only needs sufficient cooking to raise the scum, which should be removed, and the jelly boiled for a few minutes. The tops of jelly glasses should, after the jelly has set, be covered with white papers which have been dipped in brandy or vinegar, and then the covers put on. After being sufficiently cooked the preserve should be sealed up while boiling hot and the can tops tightened after standing. The cans should be turned upside down to see if the juice leaks out, as when the juice leaks out the air will leak in and spoil the fruit. Small cans are best for small families. All preserves should be kept in a darkened room in the cellar and much of their bright colors will be retained. Apples bought in the fall will need to be picked over several times during the winter or much loss may result, especially as most of the apples sent into Manitoba are of very inferior quality. The ends of the barrels are "faced" up and the middle filled up with the kind the cattle and hogs in Ontario would sniff at. If the Farmers' Institutes were to take this matter up and represent the facts to the packers, telling them that Manitoba wants the best or none, there would be a speedy change in the quality of the apples shipped into this western country.

Homestead Musings.

A Scotch settler on Swan River who hails from Aberdeenshire, sends us a sample of his poetical musings. It is quite too long for our crowded columns, but we give a few verses, as a sample of Swan River poetry. We have taken the liberty to slightly alter the spelling to suit our own taste:—

You are proud of your prairies green,
And proud of your maple leaf.
The pork you pack is a thriving trade
And so is your prairie beef.

And by degrees your butter and cheese
Will gain for you a name.
The Babcock test and your cleanly
ways

Will lead you on to fame.

When your turkeys and geese bring two
dollars a piece
Your eggs a quarter and more,
The ewes and lambs along with fleece
Will keep the wolf from the door.

You have fields of waving yellow
grain

And fruit from shrub and tree,
And many are the hungry mouths you
feed

In that land across the sea.

Like hardy Scots we live on oats,
Good fare that some disdain;
It makes the finest horses
And the very best of men.

Mention of the old land, the home of
song and story leads to a fervent
eulogium of its departed poets, such as
Scott and Burns:—

Then we will go to Ettrick
Where the shepherd Hogg
Tells you wondrous stories
Of Yarrow, his sheep dog.

Where witches astride of a broom-stick
ride,
Of the brownie you have heard tell.
Where fairies dance on a moonbeam
bright
And the water kelpies spell.

The splendid Shorthorns and doddies
of his native Aberdeen and their
distinguished breeders come in for their
full share of just appreciation, and the
great names of the Clydesdale cult are
lovingly rehearsed. We have just room
for the two closing verses:—

What could be better than that fine letter
Galbraith sent to the Farmer;
A fellow-feeling makes us kind,
To him my heart grows warmer.
If crops are guid and siller rife,
As soon as I am ab'e
I'll tak a trip right to the States,
To see what is in his stable.

How to Keep Rugs Straight.

Rugs on the floors of a house not only aid in the decoration of the rooms, but are a necessity to protect the carpets from wear, and yet when they begin to curl up at the corners and people catch their toes in them they become a veritable nuisance. It is to prevent this curling up of the corners that the rug straightener has been designed. The invention consists of a series of flat strips of metal or wood, which are inserted in pockets arranged near the corners and sides of the rug. The pockets are shaped to receive the ends of the strips and may be sewed to the rug or fastened by means of wire staples. To insert the strips they are bent slightly to bring the ends nearer together, and the whole device is thin enough to be hardly noticeable when the rug is on the floor. The idea may also be applied to the large rugs covering a whole floor, a pair of the strips being placed in each corner at right angles to each other.

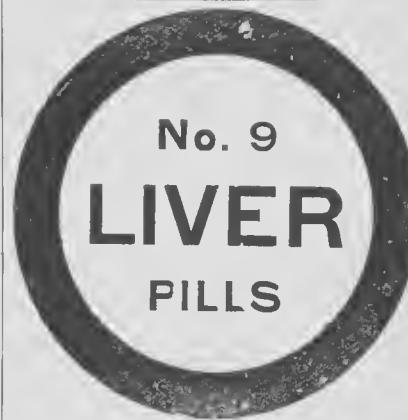
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thing else has failed.

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paper, and give full address to
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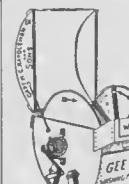
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Jams, Jellies and Pickles.

By Miss E. Cora Hind, Winnipeg.

Talking with some of the good housewives of Manitoba during Exhibition week, we promised to put in The Farmer some recipes for jams, jellies and pickles that through long testing and amending are about as nearly right as may be.

Native Cranberry Jam with Apples.—Every one knows that high bush cranberries make good jam and also that it has a very crude flavor and requires much sugar. The following recipe will be found to make a delicious red jam:

Strip and wash the cranberries and boil them with sufficient water to make them run easily through a fine fruit sieve. Weigh or measure the pulp and allow at the rate of three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar for every pound of pulp. Put the pulp on to boil, without sugar, and boil very gently for 1½ hours to evaporate the water. While the pulp is boiling peel and cut up some full flavored tart cooking apples. Allow at the rate of four pounds of apples to ten of cranberry pulp. Stew the apples in a separate dish and beat to a smooth sauce. Take great care there are no hard lumps. Stir the apple sauce into the cranberry pulp. Previously heat the sugar slowly, in the oven in a large bake pan, and have it as hot as you can get it without melting or scorching. Add the sugar immediately after the apples and boil pretty briskly for thirty minutes. This jam will keep in any cool place, will be found firm in texture and of very mild, pleasant flavor. The result of adding the apples is merely to remove the crude, harsh taste of the native cranberry. Tart evaporated apples may be used, but the color is not so good.

Grape Jelly.—Fruit men tell us that grapes will be cheap and plentiful this fall and every household should have a good supply of grape jelly, more particularly where there are young children. Many a sickly child can eat and assimilate grape jelly when all forms of milk food disagree with it. There is an immense amount of nourishment in grapes, far more than is often credited.

If the Concord grapes are secured fresh and sound they will make beautiful stiff jelly with three-quarters of a pound of sugar to the pound of juice. All juice for jelly should be well boiled before the sugar is added and the sugar should invariably be heated. This practice of boiling the juice first not only improves the color of the jelly but it prevents the strong keen taste which comes from long boiling with the sugar.

Governor's Sauce.—One peck firm matured green tomatoes, six large red onions, 10 large tart cooking apples, half gallon good malt vinegar, one coffee cup of coarse salt, two coffee cups brown sugar, one coffee cup grated horseradish, quarter-pound of English mixed spice, half-ounce of mustard seed, quarter-ounce of capsicum.

Cut the tomatoes and onions up very fine, be careful to see that no dark spots or blemishes are left on either, and put on the fire in a porcelain or granite kettle, adding the vinegar, sugar, salt and horseradish. Pare and cut up the apples as for apple sauce and cook in a separate dish, beating to a smooth paste, and add to the tomatoes as soon as ready. Put all the spice into a thin muslin bag, leaving plenty of room for it to swell, and put in the kettle with the tomatoes and keep it moving about well. Cook the whole until the tomatoes are soft and fairly thick. If you cannot get English mixed spice, get half ounce each of whole cloves, allspice, ginger, cinnamon, black and white pepper, coriander and nutmeg. The special features of this recipe are the horseradish and the apples, and if these are omitted the mild but piquant flavor

which are characteristic of the sauce will be lost.

The Garden Where Lilies Would Not Grow.*A True Story.*

Once upon a time there was a man who had a beautiful garden. Roses grew in it, and hollyhocks and sunflowers, but he wanted lilies more than anything else, and he could not have them because the ants would not allow them to grow. You know that lilies grow out of dry, brown bulbs you plant in the ground. Over and over again the man bought these little brown bulbs and planted them and every time he did, it the ants came and ate them up. The ants thought he was very kind to put these lovely feasts in the ground so often, but after a little while they did not like the things the man put around the bulbs. They did not taste good. One night he put red pepper around the place where the bulbs were planted in nice little rings. One of the little ants got its feet in the pepper and cried, "Oh, dear me, I'm burned awfully!" Then of course the other ants stayed away from the red line. They worked all night and dug little roads under the red pepper and got to the nice bulb and ate it up.

Next time the man tried tar, and then kerosene, and then snuff, and then camphor. All of them were things the ants did not like, only they climbed over them somehow, or dug under them, or did something else very wise; anyway they always ate up the lily bulbs so the man had nothing left in his garden but roses and hollyhocks and sunflowers. He was not really a cruel man, but he began to feel very cruel when he thought of these clever little ants who loved to devour lily bulbs. One night he sat trying to think of what he could do. He wanted to kill every little ant that lived in his garden.

"What do ants like best of anything to eat?" he asked.

"A nice, juicy bone," said his wife.

"All right," he said, "I'm going to give them a feast to-night." Then he laughed just as the giant laughed when he thought he was going to catch Jack, who climbed the beanstalk. "Just wait till you see what I'm going to do!" That night he fixed a wonderful trap. On the ground beside a lily bulb he laid a sheet of sticky fly paper. It was pegged down to the ground so the wind would not blow it away, and in the middle of it he laid a nice, juicy, meaty little bone.

"Now," said the cruel man, "we'll see what will happen."

And the funniest thing did happen. The man got up very, very early in the morning.

"Come," he cried to his wife and all his little children, "come out and see my ant trap. I'll wager there isn't an ant left alive in our garden."

And what do you suppose he found? All the meat and marrow was gone from the nice juicy bone; the ants had sucked out the sweetness, and there was not one ant caught on the fly-paper—not one! They had smelled the nice juicy bone, and gone to look for it, hundreds of them, then smel'ed of the fly paper.

"It smells queer," said one little ant.

"I feels queer," cried another little ant. "I just touched it with one foot and it grabbed me and pulled me so I could hardly get away."

"What shall we do?" said the hundreds of little ants.

"I'll tell you!" cried the queen; every little ant stopped to listen. "Each one of you must bring grains of sand, and we will make a bridge over that dish that grabs you by the legs. Then after the bridge is laid we'll have a grand supper."

All the little ants set to work. They brought grains of sand each till there were millions of grains, and there was a beautiful, straight road across the nasty, sticky fly paper. It was wide enough for three or four little ants to travel on at once, so they went across just as fast as they could travel. If you had looked out there in the moonlight you would have seen the nice juicy bone just

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black with ants. They were tired after their hard work and they were having a nice supper.

The man stood for a minute and looked at the well-picked bone and the wonderful little bridge, and then said, "I guess we won't try to grow any lilies. I am not so clever as the little ants."

A "True" Fish Story.

The leaven of Boardman's charming nature book, "Lovers of the Woods," is the keen philosophy of "John," a very observant woods' guide. This Adirondack wisc-acre tells the following story:

"All fish are like some men that start right and go wrong. Billy Drew tells a story and I know it's true. Last summer when he was fishin' in Long Lake, the buckskin thong that was fastened on his watch slipped off his pants button and the watch dropped out of his pocket into forty feet of water. In the fall I was out with him spearin' pickerel, and when we come ashore I says, 'Billy' what makes that tickin' sound?' and says he, 'I guess that's my watch.' And he opened a ten-pound pickerel and found it keepin' time just as natural as any watch. The thong was looped on the pickerel's jaw, and was more or less wound on the stem-winder, and the motions of bitin' and digestin' kep' the watch spring tight as a drum, for a pickerel never rests."

"John," said Hardy, "is that all true?" "I am afraid it ain't all true," said John. "You can't depend on Billy on the part of the weights he gives for fish. I never thought his pickerel, without the watch, weighed more'n about eight pounds, but the point is true that all fish are hungry sometimes, not all times, and'll bite almost anything."

When a cake contains too much flour or has baked too fast, it will sink from the edges or rise up sharply with a crack in the middle.

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When writing, please mention THE FARMER.

To Clean Laces.

The generally accepted way to freshen lace which is slightly soiled—which is simply dingy all over—is to spread it out on a paper covered with calcined magnesia. Place magnesia and another paper over it and put it away between the leaves of a heavy book for several days at least, or leave till needed; the powder is easily shaken out. Many a gossamer web has been made to look like new by this method. But lace which has really become dirty or streaked by use, or been stained by perspiration, needs more heroic treatment. For the heavier laces which partake of the nature of embroidery, try first the gasoline bath. Use a quantity of the fluid in a bowl, sop the lace up and down, gently rubbing the soiled spots between the hands, and when these have disappeared, either hang loosely out to dry, or if the piece is small, fasten onto a cloth-covered board, pinning into proper place each little knot and loop, and set where the air and sun can assist the chemical. In the latter case it is ready to use when it comes off the board, otherwise a slight pressing on the wrong side may be necessary. The gasoline should be allowed to stand till set led and the top poured off for future use.

To clean other laces, particularly hand made "real" ones, I prefer to put them in a preserve jar filled with suds made of a good soap and water; add a little am-

monia or a spoonful of borax dissolved in boiling water, and set in the bright sun all day, squeezing and stirring occasionally. Rinse lightly but thoroughly, lay in the doubled folds of a towel, wring as dry as possible, and then sit contentedly down with a fresh towel over your lap and carefully pick each scallop and point into shape. The lace will be just wet enough to be manageable, and will dry looking almost as well as when it was bought. Old black thread laces that have become rusty may be renovated by clipping them into weak green tea and pressing them between newspapers on a flat surface under a weight, after being manipulated by the fingers into the condition in which you wish them to remain.

I think the mistake is usually made of ironing laces with a very hot, heavy iron; this flattens the threads and takes away much of their original beauty. If time is too precious, or you lack patience, and a piece looks slightly rough dry when you have finished it, lay between fine flannel and iron "wisely but not too well."—Good Housekeeping.

How does a man become learned? Not, surely, by devouring volumes at a gulp, but by submitting to the gradual accumulation of little items and details of knowledge, so insignificant individually, so enormous in the aggregate, day after day and year after year.

Happiness.

Many are of the opinion that only those are contented and happy who are free from all the obligations and restraints of religion; who recognize no spiritual authority on earth and who gratify every desire. They believe that the righteous and the just who follow the maxims of the Gospel, and walk the way of virtue, have no happiness, and that the rich, who roll in luxury and wealth; the licentious who pander to every appetite, and the unbelieving who have no solicitude for their souls or for eternity, enjoy a paradise of pleasure. But, the inspired text declares that such an opinion is false, and that the wicked, even in this life, find they have been longing after dead sea fruit. The experience of every sinner, confirms the declaration of the Holy Ghost: "There is no peace for the wicked." The real, solid happiness of this life does not consist in the possession of health, riches, pleasure, friendship, or honors, nor in all these combined; but in the peace and contentment of the soul, which spring from its union with God. On almost every page of the sacred volume there is an allusion to the troubled mind and the tortured conscience of the sinner. And this divine forewarning is confirmed and most powerfully emphasized by every-day human experiences.—Rev. Mr. Carriger.

Pickled Onions.

Boil small onions of any color in half water and half milk until quite soft, place in bottles or jars, sprinkle sugar over them till sweet enough to suit taste; add a small piece of horse radish, a few whole allspice; pour cold vinegar over onions and seal airtight. Milk and water used to boil onions bleaches them, but they should be well drained on a cloth so that no milk remains on the onions.

Black pepper is the production of a climbing shrub belonging to the West Indies. It was known to the Romans, and highly prized in the middle ages.

Three farmer's wives, asked at an institute last winter to name the particular thing which they would most like to have to add to the comfort and convenience of their country homes, each said "soft water." Now, was not that funny? Barrels and barrels of soft water pour on to the roofs of their homes and run away to waste after every rain and these good women are forced to use the hard well water for all the washing and cleaning incident to their house-keeping. Any man can put in a good cistern for \$25 and \$10 more will put a pump connected with it and an enameled sink in the kitchen. When so small an expenditure as this will make a woman happy, why not do it?

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Kidney Trouble Cured and Can Sleep Well.

DR. McLAUGHLIN,

Dear Sir: I have now used one of your No. 7 Bolts for the past three months, and can safely say that it has done me much good. I had a very severe attack of lame back and weak kidneys, but since using the Belt I have been free from pain in that respect; I was also troubled with loss of sleep, now I have no trouble to sleep. Your Belt has also cured me of chronic diarrhoea, which I was troubled with for the past three years. I am so well satisfied with your Belt that I will recommend it to all my friends that are ailing. Yours truly, J. E. ENGLISH, Wulffson Bay, B.C., July 22, 1901.

A Wonderful Cure of Rheumatism.

DR. McLAUGHLIN,

Dear Sir: I cannot speak too highly of your Electric Belt, as it has completely cured me of upwards of thirty years' suffering. At times I was so bad with rheumatics I could not walk more than a hundred yards without stopping and holding my leg with both hands to relieve the pain. Now I can walk as well as any one and never feel the least fatigued, and all by using your belt. Anyone suffering as I did, give Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt a fair trial and it will completely cure you. I am, yours truly, WM. PORTER, Postmaster, Bredenbury, N.W.T., August 19, 1901.

Lumbago Cured.

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN,

Dear Sir: I wore your belt thirteen nights, when all traces of the lumbago disappeared, and from that day to the present I have not had any trace of my old trouble (lumbago). After being troubled for so long, it does not seem to me to be possible for your Belt to effect a cure in such a short time, yet the fact remains that I have had no signs of the lumbago since I wore the Belt. Yours respectfully, A. FENWICK, Alexander, Man., June 15, 1901.

CAUTION.

Beware of firms offering a thin piece of felt as a substitute for my cushion electrodes. These cheap coverings are used only to disguise their bare-metal, blistering electrodes. They have to be soaked in water, which quickly dries and leaves them without current. My cushion electrodes are my exclusive invention and cannot be imitated. I give FREE TRST to all who call. If you can't call I will send you my beautifully illustrated Book and full information FREE. Call or write to-day—don't delay.

If you have one of these old-style, blistering belts I will take it in trade for one of mine. I do this, not that the old belt is of any use, for it is not, but to establish the value of my goods with people who have been misled by the false claims of concernus selling a cheap, worthless article.

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours: 9 to 8.30 p.m.

To Those Who Fail.

(Repeated by Request.)

Courage, brave heart, nor in thy purpose falter;
Go on and win the fight at any cost;
Though sick and weary after heavy conflict,
Rejoice to know the battle is not lost.
The field is open still to those brave spirits

Who nobly struggle till the strife is done;
Through sun and storm, with courage all undaunted,
Working and waiting till the battle's won.

The fairest pearls are found in deepest waters;
The brightest jewels in the darkest mine;
And through the very blackest hour of midnight
The star of Hope doth ever brightly shine.

Press on! press on! the path is steep and rugged,
And storm-clouds almost hide Hope's light from view,
But you can pass where other feet have trodden;
A few more steps may bring you safely through.

The battle o'er, a victor crowned with honors,
By patient toil each difficulty past,
You then may see those days of bitter failure
But spurred you on to greater deeds at last.

Better be a clean hog than a filthy man.—The Petrel.

To clean knives nothing is better than the old-fashioned briek dust.

"One of these days" is none of these days.—A Handbook of proverbs.

Sitting still is a noble art that is going out of fashion.—Quality Corner.

There is nothing meaner than the man that is rich and has nothing but money.—The Autocrats.

Woman first tempted man to eat; he took to drinking of his own account.—Four hundred Laughs.

If other people would only be as reasonable as we are, what a heaven this earth would be.—Crankisms.

The true American is too honest to steal and too proud to beg, so he gets trusted.—Four Hundred Laughs.

Before a man is capable of a great love he must have felt the need of it in his life.—Arrow and the Almighty.

A truth fits every other truth in the world, but a lie fits nothing but some other lie made specially for it.—A Summer Hymnal.

We are quite able, while hating sin, to pity and be charitable to the sinner—when we happen to be the sinner concerned.—Crankisms.

The importance of plain talk can't be overestimated. Any thought, however abstruse, can be put in speech that a boy or negro can grasp.—The Crisis.

When a woman ceases to care how she looks, or a gentleman loses restraint in the presence of his servants, the end is not far off.—Arrow of the Almighty.

What a fellow wants in a book is to know where he is. There are not many novels, or ancient works, for that matter, that put you down anywhere.—The Crisis.

Ceaseless Faith.

Be mine the faith that hath no fear,
How black the treacherous seas may roll,
So that the vision of my soul
Above the waves is calm and clear.
Be mine the faith that cannot fail
To know my Father leadeth me
In all the thunder of the sea,
In all the tempest and the gale.
Be mine the faith that ever knows,
Serenely, in the midst of toil,
God's promise, that like holy oil
Upon the seething water flows.
Be mine the faith when storms are past,
And when the seas shall be no more,
To win at length the better shore,
And find safe harbor, at the last.

Ministering.

What though your feet are often over-weary,
On ceaseless errands sent,
And tired shoulders ache, and ache so sorely,
'Neath heavy burdens bent;
Be patient, lest the ones whom you are serving
Be soon beyond your care.
Lest little wayward feet that you are guiding,
Slip past you unawares.
Ah, then, no joy would seem so dear and blessed,
As spending months and years
In ceaseless service for the vanished darlings,
So vainly mourned with tears;
But while you have your dear ones still around you
Do not regret your care,
Far easier aching feet and arms and shoulders
Than aching hearts to bear.
And still beyond your household duties reaching,
Stretch forth a helping hand,
So many stand in need of loving comfort
All over this wide land;
Perchance some soul you aid to-day, to-morrow
May with the angels sing,
Some one may go straight from your earthly table
To banquet with the King.

Grease stains are eradicated most effectually with benzine. The liquid should be rubbed back and forth over the stain until it has disappeared. It will not then leave a ring.

On pictures, soap should never be used. Wash the painting gently with clear, warm water, dry with a piece of cheese cloth, then rub it with a clean cloth saturated with olive oil.

Borax is best to use for stained tinware. Should the inside of a tin tea pot or coffee pot be discolored, boil it in strong borax solution for a short time and all its first brightness will return.

For ink stains on furniture use this: Add six drops of nitre to a teaspoonful of water and apply to the ink stain with a feather. If the ink does not yield to this, make mixture stronger and repeat process.

On silverware, stains require prompt attention, or they take too long to remove. Sulphuric acid will remove the stain left by medicine. Dip the spoon in the acid, repeating the process until it has disappeared, then wash it in very hot water. To remove egg stain from silver rub it with table salt.

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Rules for Pickling.

There are a few general rules to be observed in pickle making. If possible, never use brass, copper or tin utensils, the action of the acid on these metals often produces a poison. If brass or copper is used, and our grandmothers had nothing else, the most scrupulous cleanliness is necessary; they ought to be polished so one can see one's face in them. If it is necessary to purchase a vessel, choose porcelain or granite ware, which are easily cleaned and absolutely safe, unless the enamel wears off; then the iron is as dangerous as copper. Use the best cider or white wine vinegar. Never boil it more than from 5 to 7 minutes, or its strength will be reduced. Pack pickles away in glass or stone jars that are perfectly clean. See that pickles are always well covered with vinegar. Watch their condition closely for a week or two and if they show symptoms of not keeping, pour away the liquor about them, then cover with fresh vinegar and spices. When ground spices are used, tie them in tiny muslin bags. Keep pickles sealed as tightly as fruit, and when a few have been used from a jar or can cover closely again. Put a bit of horse-radish root into each jar; this will aid much in the keeping of pickles.—Good Housekeeping.

Cleaning House by Compressed Air.

We have read of the pneumatic grain elevator that cleans the grain out of the hold of a vessel by suction, but it has remained for a St. Louis man to apply this idea to house cleaning. From Illinois comes the following account of the new apparatus which cleans house by means of compressed air without disturbing furniture, rugs or bric-a-brac. A van stations itself outside the house and the operator runs his hose into the rooms, and with an odd little device resembling a carpet-sweeper inverted he cleans everything in sight—and some things which are not in sight. The machine gathers the dirt into a receptacle of its own. Walls and draperies are cleansed, upholstery, all sorts of things, without clearing the rooms. Only a few cities have been visited thus far by this twentieth century wonder-worker, but the big red van promises to be a familiar figure on the landscape another spring.

Ordinary tea marks on china may be readily dissolved by scrubbing with a soft brush dipped in salt and vinegar.

Mud stains should be allowed to dry, then thoroughly brushed with a dry cloth and the spots removed by rubbing with alcohol.

I sometimes fergits the good things what happens, but hangs onto the other side, an' that air the fault ov other people ez well ez myself.—Stringtown on the Pike.

Hope for great things, but be faithful in little things and let the expectation of your hopes be founded upon hard work and not upon good luck.—Rev. Dr. Vosburgh.

Christianity is something more than a system of ethics, and has done something more than bring a moral code to man, otherwise it would have failed, the Orient and philosophy failed to redeem Greece.—Rev. P. H. Swift.

Fingers are often ink stained; lemon juice will remove this, so also will spirits of wine or methylated spirits, or eau de cologne. (These three, together with gin or whisky, may all be used to cleanse the piano keys, in addition to the remedies already given). But acids must not be used for ink stains on polished wood, nor strong alkalies; turpentine is the remedy then.

Only vegetable oils—and no coarse animal fats—are used in making

Baby's Own Soap

PURE, FRAGRANT, CLEANSING.

Doctors recommend it for Nursery and Toilet use.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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